The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,653 New Series — BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th April.
M ASSAM	3026	500	W. J. Nanlos	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	550	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2934	550	G. Scrivener	7th May.
L GWALIOR	2733	550	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4121	600	W. A. Boston	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	23th "
L ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
R.A VENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3307	700	W. H rratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 9th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 330, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 6 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 20, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail from
PANDORA	G. Meidel	3,500	560	16th April.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	3rd July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,803	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4 000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ... " 300 } wines extra.

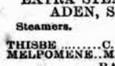
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon Houses, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 5th April 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.



	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	26th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	22nd April

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 12th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1886. Agents.

SHIP "OGWEN" ASHORE MULKI ROCKS, Malabar Coast. Tenders are invited for the FLOATING of this vessel. For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITHOGRAPHY FOR THE MILLION, WITHOUT ANY PRESS.

THE NEW "LIGHTNING" WRITING MULTIPLIER.

THIS Apparatus enables everyone to multiply all Writings, Designs, etc., to any extent, and the Apparatus is most valuable for producing Price-Lists, Circulars, Programmes, Plans, etc. Of one pen and ink writing any number of copies can be had in ink, colours or bronze, equal to the best Lithographic work. About 150 impressions can be taken per hour, and the first about one minute after the writing is done. Impressions can be taken not only on paper but on wood, leather, glass and stuffs. The Apparatus will last for years without any renewal.

CASH PRICES.
Size B—10 by 15 in. Rs. 60.
" C—15 by 20 in. Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	10 0
" " " Turn Pin, "	20 0
" " Curl side for Riding, &c. "	10 8
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin "	6 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, "	

EYE-GLASSES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	3 0
" Deeply Concave ... "	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames ..... per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring "	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	1 0
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring ... . per pair	

EYE PRESERVERS,
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

	Rs. a.
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames ..... "	3 8
orse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames ..... Single Pin "	30 0
" " " Turn Pin "	34 0
" " " Blued Steel Frames "	5 8
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band ..... "	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... "	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish ..... "	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

RTEACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 ACT X. OF 1865.

WHEREAS GEORGE PERCIVAL SPOONER, Officiating Loco Superintendent, Indus Valley Railway, has, through his Agent JOSEPH EDWARD GABBET, Assistant Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway of Beawar, applied under Section 244, Act X. of 1865, to this Court for Probate of the Will of the late TOM ERNEST GATEHOUSE, deceased, Locomotive Foreman, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Abu Road Station, the Citation is issued under Section 250, Act X of 1865 calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the Proceedings before the grant of Probate of the Will on the 1st day of May, 1886, the date fixed for the hearing of the same.

The amount of Assets of the said deceased Tom Ernest Gatehouse's Estate, which are likely to come to the Applicant's hands are Rs. 481-9-0.

Issued this day the 1st of April, 1886, under the signature and seal of the Court.

CHARLES W. RAVENSHAW, Captain,
Asst. Comr Merwara and District Judge R. M. R. Western Rajputana.
Beawar, the 1st April, 1886.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame. Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asparagus Helpers	13 8 to	16 0
Army & Navy Cups	22 8 to	30 0
Beer Jugs & Mugs	15 0 to	70 0
Biscuit Boxes	25 0 to	70 0
Brandy & Sodawater Frames	67 0 to	100 0
Breakfast Dishes	53 0 to	70 0
British Oak Ware	...	...
Butter Dishes & Coolers	18 0 to	50 0
Courier Bags	5 8 to	11 0
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100 0 to	200 0
Cake Baskets	35 0 to	70 0
Candlesticks	45 0 to	70 0
Carlton Cruets	18 8 to	27 0
Champagne Buckets	10 0 to	70 0
Cheese Scoops	2 8 to	18 0
Chutney & Soy Frames	35 0 to	40 0
Cigar Lamps	25 0 to	30 0
Claret Jugs	18 0 to	80 0
Cocktail Shakers	18 0 to	20 0
Cruet Frames	13 8 to	100 0
Crumb Scoops	15 0 to	20 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25 0 to	100 0
Dessert Stands	31 8 to	100 0
Dinner Cruets	40 0 to	100 0
Egg Frames	31 8 to	50 0
Entre Dishes	50 0 to	85 0
Epergnes	70 0 to	200 0
Fish Carvers	27 0 to	30 0
Fish Knives	50 0 to	180 0
Flower and Fruit Stands	40 0 to	200 0
Goblets and Golf Cups	40 0 to	100 0
Grape Scissors	9 0 to	11 0
Ice Claws and Tongs	4 8 to	8 0
Ice Jugs	40 0 to	80 0
Ice Pails	20 0 to	31 8
Ice Water Urns	230 0 to	300 0
Jam and Marmalade Jars	18 0 to	40 0
Liqueur Frames	40 0 to	100 0
Luncheon Trays	130 0 to	150 0
Mirrors	5 0 to	40 0
Majolica Ware	4 0 to	160 0
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18 0 to	40 0
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60 0 to	150 0
Muffineers	4 0 to	40 0
Napkin Rings	10 0 to	30 0
Nut Crackers	2 8 to	4 0
Oil and Vinegar Frames	15 0 to	20 0
Oak Writing Cabinets	60 0 to	500 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	10 0 to	...
Race Cups	40 0 to	100 0
Salad Bowls and Servers	31 8 to	70 0
Salt Cellars	20 0 to	60 0
Salvers	20 0 to	200 0
Sardine Boxes	27 0 to	40 0
Side Dishes	50 0 to	85 0
Soda Water Frames	20 0 to	40 0
Soy Frames	16 0 to	40 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	68 0 to	100 0
Sugar Baskets	40 0 to	60 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	36 0 to	40 0
Taskards	27 0 to	40 0
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40 0 to	120 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	13 8 to	30 0
Tea Caddies	40 0 to	60 0
Telescopic Cups	15 0 to	20 0
Tea and Coffee Services	100 0 to	120 0
Tilting Sets	130 0 to	150 0
Toast-Racks	5 0 to	20 0
Tripartite Visitable Dishes	70 0 to	130 0
Two-Handled Trays	150 0 to	200 0

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Albums	20 0 to	70 0
Aneroid Barometers	...	
Ash Trays	2 0 to	5 0
Binocular Glasses	...	
Blotting Books and Cases	22 8 to	70 0
Cabinet Photo-Frames	2 0 to	10 0
Card Cases and Trays	2 0 to	20 0
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3 0 to	20 0
Desks and Work Cases	25 0 to	150 0
Dressing Cases and Bags	25 0 to	850 0
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4 0 to	6 0
Fans	8 0 to	20 0
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7 0 to	850 0
Gongs	4 0 to	40 0
Gladstone Bags	22 8 to	60 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	25 0 to	40 0
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10 0 to	20 0
Housewifes	6 0 to	10 0
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40 0 to	60 0
Jewel Cases	25 0 to	100 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7 0 to	28 0
Ladies' Hand Bags	6 8 to	30 0
Ladies' Waist Belts	12 0 to	15 0
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3 0 to	10 0
Necessaries, Etui, etc.	7 0 to	15 0
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20 0 to	40 0
Perfume Cases	20 0 to	60 0
Photograph Frames	2 0 to	40 0
Pincushions	2 0 to	4 0
Pocket Letter Cases	4 0 to	20 0
Pocket Wallets	4 0 to	20 0
Purses	2 0 to	15 0
Scrap Books	7 0 to	40 0
Sets of Scissors	7 0 to	18 0
Smokers' Companions	60 0 to	70 0
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20 0 to	60 0
Telescopes	...	
Travelling Bags, all kinds	25 0 to	850 0
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2 0 to	60 0
Watch Stands	5 0 to	8 0
Work Boxes and Baskets	8 0 to	40 0
Writing Cases and Desks	25 0 to	150 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
9 0 ...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8 ...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0 ...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0 ...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8 ...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0 ...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0 ...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0 ...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0 ...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0 ...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0 ...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0 ...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0 ...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite, Château Mouton, Château Rauzan, Château Palmer, Château Larose, St. Julien	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
	Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
		34 0	36 0
		28 0	30 0
		25 0	27 0
		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines	17 0	19 0
Medoc		15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Pommery and Greno, Extra Sec		70 0	...
Moët and Chandon's "Brut Impérial"		57 0	...
Moët and Chandon's Extra Superior		55 0	...
Moët and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		51 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		36 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserves" (Extra Sec.)		59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich " " "		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity ... ... *black* "		25 0	...
A good full Wine ... ... *red* "		21 0	...
Spanish Port the best ... ... *green* "		16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		35 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Moffussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 4 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ...	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ...	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ..	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 31 0	" 60 6
COGNAC *	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 23 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.		"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAMSHIP PHLOMEL will be received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board H. M. S. Bacchante up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1886.

The vessels will be sold with Engines, Boilers, Masts, Yards, Sails, Awnings and Spars, Anchors and Cables, and such Boats and other stores as may be on board as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Each Tender before being considered must be accompanied by a cheque on the Bombay Bank or other recognised mercantile banking firm equal to 25 per cent of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for decision.

The Vessel will be at the risk and charge of the Purchaser from the date the acceptance of the Tender is communicated to him.

The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misstatements shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account.

Tonnage—Old measurement	864
Tonnage displacement	935
When Built	In the year 1867
Where Built	At Deptford
Length between perpendiculars	170 ft.
Breadth	29 ft.
Draught of water when deep	Forward 10 ft. Aft 10 ft. 6 in
Engines	Horizontal double acting
Boilers	Two Rectangular Tubular
Horse Power	Nominal 160 Indicated 803
Full speed on Trial Trip	Kts. 11.
Coal can stow in Bunkers	tons 101

The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Naval Commander-in-Chief or the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 1st April, 1886.

E. W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral & Commander-in-Chief.
Bacchante at Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1886.

Horses
Remounts. No. 087.
D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 16th March, 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1885, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about 2,097 HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1886-87, classed as follows:—

CLASS I—WALERS 2,075.

IN MADRAS.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	385		
Field Artillery	213		70
Horse Artillery	104		
IN CALCUTTA.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	297		
Field Artillery	364		1,373
Horse Artillery	212		

CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS 100.

Young country-bred stock from 18 months and upwards		100

CLASS III—ARABS AND PERSIANS 522.

	IN BOMBAY.	ELSEWHERE.	
Field Artillery	25	10	
Medium Cavalry, Hussars, and Light Cavalry	125	362	22
Total	150	372	
Total			2,097

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse-fairs and horse-shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of the Army Remount Operations for India.

3. Paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Landing and Remount Depôt is changed, in so far as the date of opening of the depôt is concerned. The depôt will be open for the reception of horses from the 15th September to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th August. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for a Waler remount has been fixed at £50 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the current rate of exchange. The average price for all other remounts is Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits.

O. R. NEWMARCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieutenant-Col.
Secretary to Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NOVELTY FOLLOWING NOVELTY IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
Each and every item of the programme hailed with loud, continued and enthusiastic applause.
ALL SHALL VISIT THE
BEST CIRCUS EVER IN BOMBAY,
AND SEE THE GRANDEST PERFORMERS,
THE FUNNIEST CLOWNS,
The most highly trained HORSES & PONIES and the Most Marvellous Troupe of performing DOGS & MONKEYS, and absolutely the grandest performance ever seen under one pavilion at one price of admission.
Admission:—Private Boxes to hold 4 Chairs, Rs. 16; 1st Grand Circle Chairs, Rs. 3; Family Circle Chairs, Rs. 2; Parquette, Re. 1; Gallery, 8 annas.
Soldiers in Uniform half price. Gallery excepted.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Children half price.
Special arrangements made with Schools.
All accounts against the Circus to be presented at Box Office each Tuesday morning.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR C. WINGROVE is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, which will now be carried on under the name of ANDERSON, WINGROVE & Co.
ANDERSON & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1886.

WANTED.

TENDERS for PAINTING the POLES and BRACKETS of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, with Gale and Friend's Paint.
Apply to
Messrs. BENN. ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Telephone Co., Limited.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1886.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board,
SUDANUND BALKRISHNA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April 1886.

SWISS LENO CURTAINS.

Very light, graceful effect, from Rs. 7-8 per pair 3½ to 4 yards long.

CURTAIN RINGS, POLES, TASSELS, HOOKS

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF FRANCIS MATHEW, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS MATHEW, formerly Chief Engineer and Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who died at No. 103, St. George's Square, Belgravia, in the County of Middlesex, in England on or about the 3rd day of September 1885, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 16th day of March 1886 by the High Court at Bombay to CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the undersigned, No. 3, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof; at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April 1886.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 314 of 1879.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND Weaving Company, registered under Act X. of 1866, now in liquidation, having its office at No. 8, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ....Plaintiffs,
vs.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort, GHELLABHOY PUDUMSEY, residing at Musjid Bunder, without the Fort, VADILAL SAKURCHUND and CHONINLAL SAKURCHUND, the sons and legal representatives of the deceased, SAKURCHUND NAGARDASS, residing at Vithulwady, without the Fort, and CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, residing at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NURSEY KESSOWJEE, RAGHOWJEE KIRPALL, VELLJEE DHUNJEE, MUNSEY DAISAR, GUNGAJAL PASSOO, and PASSOO DEWRAJ, lately trading in partnership under the name of NURSEY KESSOWJEE and COMPANY, and Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NURSEY KESSOWJEE ......Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 5th of March 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the above-named Plaintiffs:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Chumpa Gully, near Vithulwady, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Collector's old No. 444 and 414 and new No. 2333, under old Survey No. 123 and 123 and new Survey No. 1536, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Chumpa Gully, near Vithulwady, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Collector's old No. 141, and new No. 1302, and under old Survey No. 131 and 57 and new Survey No. 1560 and 1526, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate on the East side of the Malabar Hill Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,133¼ square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and all which premises form a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Collector's old No. 156 and new No. C-1455 and old Survey No. 17 and new Survey No. 4-7282 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Government ground and the private road leading to the Government House, on the west by certain leasehold land, on the North partly by vacant ground and partly by the property of Moorarbhoy Vizhboocandass, and on the South party by the wall of Kalidas Jutha and partly by the common wall belonging to the said Kalidas Jutha and to the premises in question,
and
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situat at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 462 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and all which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 105 and 108 and new Nos. B-1426 and 16429, and under new Survey Nos. 5-7281 and 12 7282, and bounded on the North and West by the Walkeshwar Road, on the south by the property of Kalidas Jutha, and on the East by the property of Choonilal Sakulchand.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of April, 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1886.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SERIES.
Edited by G. P. BEVAN, F.G.S., etc.
Post 8vo. cloth, each vol. Rs. 2-4.
Acids, Alkalies, Oils, Candles, Gas and Lighting.
Guns, Nails, Locks, Woodscrews, Railway Bolts and Spikes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Saddlery, Electroplate, Pens and Papier-Maché.
Hosiery, Lace, Carpets, Dyeing and Bleaching.
Industrial Classes and Industrial Statistics, 2 Vols. (Maps), Mining, Metals, Chemicals, Ceramics, Glass and Paper, Textiles, Clothing, Food, Sundry Industries.
Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Tin and Zinc.
Jewellery, Goldworking, Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments.
Metallic Mining, Coal, Collieries, Building Stones, and Explosive Compounds.
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BRITISH INDUSTRIES.
Post 8vo. cloth, each Rs. 3.
Horticulture, with illustrations.
Sea and Salmon Fisheries.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL.

BOOKS NOT IN STOCK WILL BE ORDERED OUT FROM ENGLAND.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO UP-COUNTRY ORDERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
(SOLE SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.)
NO. 26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE s.s. "LISCARD" has arrived from Cardiff and London, and is now discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature to sign the general average bond and to pay deposit. All claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer sails without bearing the Captain's countersignature.
Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflamable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1886, for the following works:—
1. Supplying and laying 4" New Mains in Cruickshank Road and Tardeo Road.
2. Removing and relaying, &c, 5", 4" and 3" watermains in different Streets of the City.
2. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. Further Deposits of Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZIE WALTER,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 5th April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOOLALCHUND RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise may make the same known to the undersigned purchaser's Solicitors at their office in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the said purchase will be completed without reference to such claims (if any) against the said property.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chinchpoogly, on the western side of the Parell Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops and dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 851 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Parell Road, on the west by an open drain, beyond which is the property of Memon Abdool Sukhoor, on the north by the Kali Chowkie Road, and on the south by a sweeper's gully, beyond which are the properties of Nana Darcoojee and of Huriba Marathi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 462—Dated 6th April 1886.
WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF remaining Shop Furniture of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1.30 p.m. Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining lot No. 3057, consisting of—
SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, copying press, treasury chest, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, specially made to order and artistic in design, splendid Piano, excellent partition screen, Photographs, table ornaments and vases, Elkington's plated-ware, handsome porcelainware and glassware, choice garden plants, tent, hall carpets, first-rate carriage and horses, &c., &c. The above articles, the property of E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Diana Lodge, Malabar Hill, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.
Also after the sale the property of JAMES JARDINE, Esq., consisting of a pianoforte, English barouche, pair of Arab horses with harness, perambulators, lamp, screen, and set of single harness.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th April, 1886.

NOTICES.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,

HAS the greatest and cheapest set in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

COMPOUNDER WANTED.—Apply TREACHER & Company, Limited, Fort.

AN ENGLISH LADY, knowing French, music and drawing, wants employment as a Governess in a quiet family. Apply J. B. M., care of *Gazette* Office.

A DOG-CART FOR SALE. Price Rs. 330, or will be sold according to valuation. Apply to "M.," office of this paper.

WANTED a Petty INDENT CLERK for up-country. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to P., care of this paper.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED a STEWARDESS for Steamer going Home on or about the 17th instant. Must be a good sailor. Apply to the undersigned, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

FRENCH FLOWERS, Feathers, Aigrettes, Laces, Fancy Sets and Fichers, at Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S, Apollo-street.

BONA FIDE SALE of E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.'s excellent Art Furniture, Phaeton, Arab Horses, &c., on the 8th instant, and Garden at 6-30 A.M.

OURS is the only ESTABLISHMENT for BEST ICES MORENAS & CO., Wines, Spirits and General Merchants, 15, Meadow-street.

A GENTLEMAN may share the comforts of a house with an English Family residing in the Fort. For terms apply to N. H., care of this paper.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! Novel in designs, handsome in appearance, excellent in use, and cheap in price! at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

IF you are in want of CHEAP TUITION of Hindustani, Persian, or Arabic, in English, please apply to S. A. E., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

COOL, REFRESHING DRINKS, and best Ice-cream, whole day and after Theatre hours, can be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

A BARGAIN for Rs. 500. Handsome, strong and sweet-toned Cottage Piano, 7 octaves, by J. P. Lindner Sohn, almost new, original cost £55. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We offer the general public in our Fort Branch, Stores, Provisions, Millinery, Stationery, Toys, and all useful and Fancy Goods, at Market or Chuckla Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered. M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

PIANOS: from 180. The undersigned have been appointed Agents for India of The London Music Publishing Company's new, cheap and good Pianos so much praised in the last Inventions Exhibition. F. FISCHER & CO., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Undergraduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to MR. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' single and double Terai Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

RODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS

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on 27 June, 2017

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Liscard (s) and Mirzapore (s), from London; and Saduktalbarry, Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Khalif (s), Genoa, &c.; Peveril (s), Liverpool; and Darien (s), Antwerp.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,500, the daily average being 80. The total new admissions were 978. The number of children vaccinated was 103.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance was 178·90; admissions 1,919; prevailing diseases fevers 419, and bowel complaints 327.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight of St. George entered the dock on the 4th and the s.s. Indus yesterday; the s. s. Clan Buchanan and Khalif left on the 4th, and St. Dunstan and Peveril yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Lyerchund Ootumchund, living at Wittulwady, reported having dropped a gold ring set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 90, from his pocket somewhere about the Marwaree Bazaar, on Sunday last.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The third public lecture of the season will be delivered in connection with the above society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 o'clock this evening by Mr. Palanji Barjorji Desai, on "The Comparative Mythology of the Parsis and Hindus." Pandit Gattulalji's lecture, which was deferred, has had to be further postponed.

THEFT.—Mahadoo Sonoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing two gold finger rings, valued at Rs. 25, the property of Maroti Babajee, a fellow-labourer living in a chawl at Falkland Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, at 5-45:—

Quadrille	Lights of London	Coote.
Grand Fantasia	A Night in Berlin	Hartman.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Operatic Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Gavotte	Heryliebchen	Burald.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dossa Toolseydas, living in Samuel Street, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of a gold neck chain, valued at Rs. 500, from his cupboard. Upon inquiries made, Jankie, a female servant in his employ, was arrested, who admitted having committed the theft, and stated that she disposed of the stolen property with the assistance of certain persons who are at present in Tannah.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The house of one Dhunbai, a Parsee woman, at Ripon Road, was broken into on Friday night last. The thief is said to have forced open six boxes in the premises, and to have stolen property consisting of gold ornaments, silk wearing apparel, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,000. A Parsee cook named Eduljee, who had been recently discharged, from Dhunbai's employ, has been arrested on suspicion, and further inquiries are being made by the police.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Dhakao Visram, a malee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminally misappropriating, a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 60, the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee, to his own use. The accused found the gold wristlet on the 3rd instant, which had accidentally dropped off the wrist of the daughter of Ardaseer, and while endeavouring to dispose of the article to a Marwaree, he was arrested by a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE MAN.—Private Harry George Silver, of H. M.'s 34th Regiment, who was detained in the regimental hospital at Colaba, being insane, broke out of the hospital on Saturday last and finding his way to Falkland Road, got drunk, entered the London Hotel, and became disorderly, and because the proprietor of the hotel refused to serve him with liquor, he drove his right fist through a pane of glass in the door, cutting his arm severely, but before he could be secured by the police, he jumped into a tram car, and was afterwards noticed at the Pydownee police station to be bleeding very much. From thence he was taken to the European General Hospital, and detained there for medical treatment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Dadoo Oosman, a butler lately in the service of the Dr. W. Nolan, was charged with the theft of some cotton thread and wearing apparel belonging to his master. Pleading guilty to the charge, the complainant not being desirous of pressing the matter, his Worship sentenced the accused to four weeks' hard labour.—Before leaving the Court, Dr. Nolan applied for a summons against his coachman for doing a rash act. He said the man had got his carriage and pair ready, and though his children were playing in the compound, and the horses anything but quiet, he left them alone and went about other work. His Worship said he had no power to punish servants. If the carriage had been left unattended in a public place the police would have moved in the matter, but as it was left in a private compound, they could not do so.

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY."

THE edition for 1886 of *Maclean's Guide to Bombay* (Street and Co., Cornhill) has just been published. Considerable additions have been made to the contents of the first part, more particularly in the historical and descriptive chapters; and the whole of the second part has been completely recast. Tables are given, showing the proposed movements of the mail steamers for the year 1887 and the through services by rail between Bombay and other places in India. A good index is now prefixed to each part of the *Guide*.—*Observer*.

EVEN among the best books of its class, Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" (G. Street and Co.) is exceptionally good. It is portable and convenient in form, and gives a succinct *resume* of the geography and history of Bombay, as also a description of the city. To this is added a complete Bombay directory and a map of India, showing its lines of railways, telegraphs, and dawk routes. Persons going to Bombay should not fail to provide themselves with this useful publication, which has reached its 11th edition.—*Morning Post*.

PUBLISHING NOTIFICATIONS OF LOTTERIES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Ganesh Sadaseo Sattajee, proprietor of a Hindu hotel and lithographic press, was charged with publishing a notification of a lottery without the sanction of the Government of Bombay. Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, prosecuted, and Mr. Sealy defended the accused.

Mr. Little stated that he had the sanction of Government to prosecute the accused for publishing a notification of a lottery. The accused, who was the proprietor of a so-called Hindu hotel and the secretary to an agricultural society, had a number of lottery tickets printed with posters containing the conditions of the lottery, which was to be drawn at Taluka Rail in the Takli State. Each ticket was to cost eight annas and had four chances. There were 1,761 prizes, worth in all Rs. 90,000. The drawing of the lottery was to take place after all the tickets were disposed of, and the prizes distributed after a commission of 2 per cent. was deducted. The handbills were printed in different languages and sent all over India. Nothing was mentioned as to the number of tickets, so that they might never be drawn, and the explanation given that all the tickets were not sold. The prizes of the lottery further were to be paid in Halli Sicca rupees, or the coin in circulation in the State, while the price of the tickets were in Queen's coin. Mr. Little continued he had made inquiries, and had found that there were about four lakhs of tickets to be sold, and only 90,000 Halli Sicca rupees given as prizes, thus giving the accused or the society an enormous profit.

Mr. Sealy objected to these statements being made, as he thought it was hardly fair to his client, who he would prove had nothing to do with the lottery. He was only the owner of a boarding house and a small lithographic press, which was seized by the police.

Mr. Little said he was in a position to prove all he said, and further that a very large sum of money, amounting to some thousands, had been paid to the accused through the sale of the tickets. What he did with the money of course he was not able to say. However, he was only opening his case, and Mr. Sealy should not interrupt, but if he liked, comment upon it afterwards.

A witness, who had printed the handbills and various petitions at the request of accused and another person, was examined. His cross-examination by Mr. Sealy was not finished when the Court rose and adjourned the case.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE PAREL MILL.

A MEETING of the creditors of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company in liquidation was held yesterday afternoon in its registered office in Nesbit Lane, Fort. Mr. Henry Stead, who was appointed chairman by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, took the chair. The meeting was held in accordance with an order passed by Mr. Justice Scott in chambers to ascertain the feeling of the creditors as to the payment of the mill hands in priority to the other creditors who had larger claims against the company. Mr. Stead explained the present financial situation of the company. The amount due, he said, to the mill hands, so far as he was able to ascertain, was Rs. 13,753. The assets in hand were extremely small, and amounted to something considerably under Rs. 5,000. Call letters had been sent out and the amount expected to be realised was left to conjecture, but would come to something near Rs. 80,000. In addition to these, there were the sale of the bungalows adjacent to the mill, which were, however, mortgaged for about Rs. 14,000; a small sum, about Rs. 1,000, from the sale of consignments, was expected from China, Singapore and Hongkong.

Mr. Roughton, speaking as a fairly large creditor, advised the meeting to consider over their decision and not give it off-hand. He was very willing that the workmen ought to be paid, having a prior claim; still, if the creditors paid the workmen all, they had very little chance of geting anything themselves. The Judge had suggested that the workmen should be paid one-half of their wages, but he was not at the time aware of the state of the funds, which had not been explained to him, and he did not wish to influence the creditors in any way, but only wished to put before them their hard case.

Mr. Gostling then proposed, as he thought it a proper thing, the workmen should be paid, that the workpeople in receipt of salaries of Rs. 20 and under should be paid for the months of October and November. The proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Ookerdas Khetsey, was put to the meeting, and there were in its favour five creditors representing Rs. 58,803, and against it seven, representing Rs. 8,936. A number of creditors who had been employed in the offices of the mill voted against the proposition. Mr. Gostling then said as they only wished to show the Judge their opinion as regards the mill hands, he proposed—"That the mill hands, irrespective of their salaries, shall be be paid one month's salary, excluding the manager, secretary, and engineer, or the highly-paid people."

The cotton-vendors here objected to the office employés giving their votes for the proposition as its affected them. Their objection was recorded, but they were allowed to vote; there were then ten in favour representing a sum of Rs. 59,376, and four representing Rs. 8,600 against.

It was further agreed to pass the following resolution—"That the learned Judge be informed that the intention of the last resolution is that the mill hands referred to are to be paid one month's pay in priority, on condition that they accepted the same in full claim of all demands against the company. All except the unpaid cotton-vendors were in favour of the above resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATIONS BY A PARTNER.

JIVANJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDAR *vs.* CUTLER, PALMER AND COMPANY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, on behalf of the first three defendants, moved for a direction to the Commissioner to charge interest to the account of Mr. J. E. Bodger, formerly a partner in the firm of Cutler, Palmer and Company, on all moneys of the firm misappropriated by him and in respect to certain town duties charged by him to the firm. The suit was brought by the plaintiff as equitable assignee of the interest of Mr. Bodger as a partner in the firm. Mr. Bodger was in very embarrassed circumstances at the time he executed the assignment, which was in the form of a letter to the plaintiff. He was afterwards ejected from the firm on the grounds of grave accusations of fraud made against him. He appeared to have absconded from Bombay and to have become insolvent in England. The suit was a pure and simple partnership suit, just as if it had been brought by Mr. Bodger against his partners, to ascertain what was coming to him on account of his share in the partnership. There was no provision in the order of reference to the Commissioner, made by Mr. Justice Pinhey, to charge interest to Mr. Bodger on the moneys misappropriated by him; and the defendants in England were alarmed as to the silence of the order with regard to the interest. Hence the present application.

The Judge: Was any thing said by Mr. Justice Pinhey as to the misappropriations by Mr. Bodger? I cannot revise Mr. Justice Pinhey's order.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not ask his Lordship to revise the order. It was only to give a direction to the Commissioner explanatory of, and amplifying the order as to interest. Mr. Wilson, one of the defendants, in an affidavit made in support of the application, stated that Mr. Bodger was the managing [illegible] upon the Chartered Bank, the proceeds of which he had appropriated to his own use. He had also appropriated sums of money refunded by the Municipality an account of town duties. A notice of dissolution of partnership was published in the newspapers; Mr. Bodger absconded from Bombay; and it was then discovered on an examination of the firm's accounts that he had been guilty of grave frauds upon his partners.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the application on the ground that it was premature, and could only be made when the matter came on for further directions. The claim made as to interest was time-barred and could not be entertained. His Lordship was now asked to review Mr. Justice Pinhey's order, which the learned counsel submitted could not be done.

His Lordship decided to make no order at present on the point, which could be dealt with very conveniently when the matter came on for further directions. The application was, therefore, refused. Costs reserved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

CLAIM AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

GUNESH THUNDIRAM AND OTHERS *vs.* THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this suit claimed to recover 75 bags (part of 839 bags) of wheat, or Rs. 524 for the value thereof, and to recover the further sum of Rs. 5,240-2-0 as the value of the residue of 839 bags, and for an injunction against the defendants from delivering the 75 bags to any persons other than the plaintiffs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, represented the defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff, Bunna Khengar, was the agent in Bombay of the plaintiff Doongjee Gunesh, who was in the habit of consigning to him goods sent from up-country to Bombay. On four different dates, in the month of December, 1885, Doongjee Gunesh made four consignments of goods from Erinpoora, Rani, Bhimalya and Jawalia respectively, to be carried by the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway and the defendants' railway to Bombay. The goods were consigned to the plaintiff Bunna Khengar in Bombay, and the railway receipts, therefore, were made out in the name of Bunna Khengar, as consignee of the goods therein specified. The goods had been purchased by Doongjee Gunesh with his own money, but acting under the orders of a person who described himself as Bharmull Purshotam. Bharmull, the plaintiffs alleged, fraudulently obtained possession of the railway receipts granted in respect of the goods. The receipts had been made out in the name of Bunna Khengar as consignee, to present Bharmull Purshotam from getting possession of the goods comprised therein until he had paid for the same. On the 23rd December 1885, Bunna Khengar caused his solicitors to write to the defendants giving them notice not to deliver the goods consigned from Erinpura, Rani, or Bhimalaya to Bharmull Purshotum or to any person other than Bunna Khengar, and on the 26th December caused his solicitors to write a similar letter to them giving them notice not to deliver the goods consigned from Jawalia to any person other than Bunna Khengar. The plaintiff also demanded delivery of the goods upon their arrival. Notwithstanding letters, telegrams, and notices sent to the defendants, the latter delivered all the goods, with the exception of 75 bags of wheat, part of the consignment from Jawalia. The plaintiffs did not know to whom the defendants made such delivery, but believed that they made the same to a person describing himself as Bharmull Purshotam. The defendants refused to deliver the 75 bags of wheat to the plaintiffs, who apprehended that the defendants would deliver them to the person to whom they had delivered the residue of the consignments. The plaintiffs frequently demanded delivery of the goods from the defendants, but they had not been delivered by them. The value of the goods amounted to Rs. 5,764-2-0. The plaintiffs had made inquiries in respect of the person carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Bharmull Purshotam, but without success. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be decreed to deliver to them the 75 bags of wheat or to pay the value thereof; that they may be restrained by the injunction of the court from delivering the 75 bags of wheat to any person other than to the plaintiffs; and that they may be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 5,240, being the value of the residue of the consignments. The defendants in their written statement admitted that they received the letter dated the 23rd December, 1885, from the plaintiffs' solicitors. Before notice of the request contained in the letter could be communicated to the goods agent at Carnac Bunder, 230 out of the 314 bags belonging to the first consignment had been delivered to the person who presented the railway receipt for the same. The defendants stated that the letter dated the 26th December, 1885, addressed to their Traffic Manager, was deliverd at their head office on that day, which was a public holiday, and their office was closed, and no instructions with reference to that letter could be given to the goods agent that day. On the 26th December, 1885, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Bharmull Purshotum, wrote to the assistant manager of the defendants, demanding delivery of the remainder of the consignment of 314 bags, and also the consignment of 131, 132 and 262 bags, all of which, with the exception of 75 bags, had then arrived in Bombay, and in respect of which the railway receipts were held by and presented on behalf of Bharmull Purshotam. This letter was delivered at the Carnac Bunder, and after the receipt thereof and the production of the railway receipts for the consignments of 131, 132, and 262 bags respectively, orders were given for the delivery of these bags to the person who held the railway receipt. The defendants submitted that they were justified in delivering the goods in the manner stated above. They further stated that on the 15th January, 1886, they filed an Interpleader suit in the Bombay Court of Small Causes in respect of the 75 bags, and they submitted that they were not now liable to be sued in respect thereof. The 75 bags had been sold under an order of the Small Cause Court. The defendants submitted that their costs of the Small Cause Court suit should be provided for, and that, under the circumstances stated above, the plaintiffs were not entitled as against them to any relief, and that the suit should be dismissed with cost.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the new Corporation was held yesterday, when the first business was to elect a temporary chairman till one was duly appointed for the year. There was a large attendance of members, the following being present:—Colonel Merewether, R. E., Lieutenat-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captains G. W. Martin, H. Morland, and H. O. Selby, R. E., Drs. G. Waters, J. Arnott, Thomas Blaney, H. Cook, Cowasjee Hormusjee and P. C. DeSousa; Messrs. G. A. Barnett, G. Cotton, E. R. Freeborn, A M. Gubbay, F. D. Parker, R. King, E. F. Underwood, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersy Muljee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Marzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Naoroji Banaji, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nuzzar Mahomed Futehally, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhanjibhai Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, and the Hon. K. T. Telang.

The Municipal Commissioner said that his first duty was to inform the meeting that under section 11 of the Municipal Act, he had convened the meeting, and had now to ask them to elect a chairman to preside on that occasion, until their chairman for the year was elected. One of the first things to be done would be to distribute the ballot papers for the election of eight members of the Town Council.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy then proposed that Mr. P. M. Mehta be requested to occupy the chair.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. M. H. Hakim and carried, Mr. Mehta took the chair.

Mr. Barrow, the Clerk of the Corporation, then, at the chairman's request, read the muster roll, the members present answering to their names as they were called out.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The chairman asked the meeting to proceed with the election of a chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai said,—The first business of the Corporation was to elect its chairman for the ensuing year, and I have great pleasure in moving, in terms of the notice given by me, that Deputy Surgeon-General Cook be elected chairman of that body. (Applause.) In placing before you the name of a gentleman who is so well known to the members of the Corporation, and in whom many of us recognize an old and valued coadjutor, I think I need not trouble you with any lengthy remarks. Your judgment, no doubt, has been already formed as to the manner in which Dr. Cook has discharged his civil duties, and therefore it is needless for me to set out his claims to the post to which I have the honour to propose him to-day. Almost without interruption, from the time this Corporation was first established, Dr. Cook has been a prominent member of this body. His long experience of municipal affairs, as well as his special knowledge of sanitary matters, which form a most important part of the civic administration, are assurances that he will bring to bear upon his new office a mature and accurate judgment and an authority of the highest kind in the consideration of scientific questions. I may add that it is needless to remind those who know Dr. Cook of his courteous and gentle disposition and of the respect and admiration in which he is held by those who have the good fortune of enjoying his friendship or acquaintance. (Applause.) For these reasons I have great pleasure in submitting that the Corporation will place [illegible] who, I am sure, will discharge his duties with as much tact and consideration, as intelligence and special knowlege. (Applause.)

Mr. Sayni said: Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion which has been placed before you for acceptance by Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy. Deputy Surgeon General Cook is as well known to you all that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything in support of the motion I have the honor to second. (Hear, hear) I will content myself with giving you a very brief outline of the services he has rendered to the Municipal Administration of this City. Surgeon Cook was appointed a Justice of the Peace so far back as the 5th November 1863 and from 1871 he began to take an active part in our civic affairs. On the formation of the Municipal Corporation in 1873 he was nominated a member by Government and on 8th May 1874 he was elected by the Corporation to the Town Council. In August 1875 he was elected a member of the Corporation by the Justices, and in September following he was again elected by the Corporation to the Town Council. On 30th April 1877 he resigned on going to Europe, and on his return to this country he was on 18th December 1880 re-appointed by Government to the Corporation, and on 13th January 1881 to the Town Council and chairman of that body. (Cheers.) He again resigned on 4th May 1882 on leaving Bombay. On returning again he was on 4th March 1885 re-appointed by Government to the Corporation and the Town Council, and on 7th October 1885 chairman of the Town Council. On 18th March this year, he was again appointed a member by Government of this Corporation. He has always evinced a very warm interest in the welfare of this city and taken a very active part in the improvement and extension of the water supply, in the surface drainage scheme and sewerage of the city, and in almost all the sanitary measures which have been discussed in the Corporation and in the Town Council, (hear, hear); and was chairman of several committees of the Corporation, including the one for the framing of the new Act. It is but fit and proper that a gentleman of his education, and training and culture should have his civic life crowned by election to the civic chair to which he will bring both dignity and efficiency. (Cheers.) In electing him our chairman for the current year, the Corporation will be doing honour to itself and paying a graceful compliment to a worthy citizen who has devoted the best portion of his maturer years to the amelioration of the sanitary condition of this vast city. With these brief remarks I have very great pleasure to second th motion that Deputy Surgeon General Cook be elected chairman for the current year, and I ask you to carry that motion unanimously. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee wished to add one word to what had been already said. Dr. Cook's acceptance of the office of chairman meant a loss of his valuable time, as well as a good deal of money. (Applause.)

Dr. DeSouza made a few remarks, heartily supporting the resolution.

The proposition having been carried with acclamation, Mr. Mehta said he had very great pleasure in asking Dr. Cook to take the chair, as chairman elected by the Corporation for the ensuing year.

The new chairman having taken the chair amidst signs of warm approbation on the part of the Corporation, said he could not take the chair without expressing his sense of the honour they had done him. He could not but be aware that it was rather a sense of personal kindness than any special knowledge he possessed that had induced them to elect him their chairman. He might, however, say that for the last fifteen years he had taken an interest in the organic life of the Municipality, and had watched with great interest the various efforts that had been made to push on the improvements which had been carried out more or less completely. It was his earnest wish that at no distant date Bombay might be provided with all those further improvements, which were greatly needed, such as the completion of the drainage scheme and a full supply of water. The chairman added that possibly circumstances, over which he had no control, might necessitate his leaving the post in a short time, but that circumstance would not lessen his sense of the honour they had paid him. (Applause.)

Colonel Merewether here asked the new chairman two questions, which, he said, were important as regarded the election of two of the members of the Corporation as members of the Town Council. His first question was with regard to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, who had left for England. He thought it was extremely desirable to know what prospects there were of Mr. Dadabhai's return to Bombay. He had heard two or three accounts about Mr. Dadabhai having left for England. One account was that he had gone to England to become a member of Parliament. (A laugh.) Another account was that he had taken up the case of some native Rajah or Chief which would required working in England. He (the speaker) thought that either of these cases would necessarily take up a long time. They all knew how extremely valuable the services of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji would be to the Town Council. (Hear, hear and applause.) But unless there were reasonable prospects of his returning in time to Bombay, he (Colonel Merewether) did not think that members of the Corporation would vote for him as a member of the Town Council. He wanted then to ask another question, and it was with regard to another honourable member, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlick. It would appear from the statement that evening as regarded the attendance of members at the meetings of the Corporation, that the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlick was present at only four of these meetings, which came to only three meetings, considering that two of the meetings were held on the same day. These two meetings held on one occasion were of a special nature, at one of which the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlick made a proposal with regard to the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, which was a very important matter. On another occasion the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlick came——

The Municipal Commissioner, interrupting Colonel Merewether, said that as the chief officer of the Municipality he thought it his duty to call the attention of the Corporation to the fact that if members went on speaking about the merits or demerits of individual members, the voting for the new members of the Town Council, which should be done within a specified (time 4 o'clock) would not be carried out that day.

The chairman observed that he had no information whatever to give as regarded the two questions put by Colonel Merewether to the meeting. Having heard what Colonel Merewether had stated to the meeting, he (the chairman) thought that it would be best that no further action be taken in the matter.

The discussion then dropped.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said he had much pleasure in proposing the resolution, of which he had given notice, "That this Corporation desires to place on record its deep sense of the very valuable services of Mr. P. M. Mehta as chairman of the Municipal Corporation during the past two years, in the whole of which period his great tact and ability, his courtesy and fairness, coupled with his thorough knowledge of Municipal affairs, and his assiduity in the discharge of his civic duties, have proved of the greatest utility to the Corporation and the City of Bombay." Mr. Telang said that, generally speaking, they were all apt to greet the rising sun. But he was sure the Corporation, at all events, would be equally anxious to place on record their sense of the services rendered to them by the sun that had just set. (Laughter and applause.) His neighbour, Mr. Sayani, told him that the sun had not set, but Mr. Telang said that he had made his observation only with reference to Mr. Mehta, shining as a luminary for the past two years in the chair, which he had just vacated. (Hear hear.) They had recently had a protest against the development of platform oratory. (Laughter.) The protest had come from a very high quarter, and, sympathising, as he did greatly with the feeling which had actuated that protest, he would not trespass too long on their time. He thought the form in which the resolution was worded was explicit and clear enough to need no amplification whatever by way of speechification. (A laugh.) There were members who owing to their more regular attendance at the Corporation, were better able than himself to appreciate the qualities by which Mr. Mehta's chairmanship was distinguished. Mr. Telang added that it was quite needless for him to expatiate on the subject, or draw their attention to specific instances in which those qualities were manifested by Mr. Mehta at that board. He was quite sure that the resolution would commend itself to the approval, not only of old members of the Corporation who had an opportunity of personally observing the way in which their business was conducted, but also to the new members who must have got an idea of it through the medium of newspapers. (Applause.)

Col. Merewether said he had the very greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution. Nothing could ev more satisfactory than the way in which Mr. Mehta had discharged his duties for the last two years. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master said Mr. Telang talked about paying their respects to the setting sun; but Mr. Master observed that as the sun set to-day to rise again to-morrow, so he hoped Mr Mehta would be soon able to illumine the eastern horizon in some other conspicuous manner. (Laughter and applause.)

The resolution was carried amidst a good deal of cheering.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in acknowledging the vote, said he had to tender his warmest thanks for the very kind manner in which they had received the proposition moved by Mr. Telang and seconded by Col. Merewether. He would not conceal that it was a source of considerable gratification to him that the efforts which he had made to discharge the duties of the high trust reposed in him had not appeared to be entirely undeserving of their approbation. Mr. Mehta then passed on to thank the members of the last Corporation for the very cheerful and ready co-operation, which they had given him in all matters appertaining to the management of the business of the Corporation, and which alone had enabled him to perform his duties as satisfactorily as they thought he had done. Moreover, the co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner had greatly assisted him in performing his work to their satisfaction, and he must add that it was owing to the Clerk of the Corporation that the business could be placed before them in a clear and methodical way. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Under the provisions of the rules for the election of Town Councillors, the following scrutineers were appointed, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, to scrutinise the votes:—Messrs. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Pundlik Ganesh, and D. Bennett. The result of the voting, which was declared at [illegible] Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, 45 votes; Mr. R. M. Sayani, 43; Dr. Waters, 40; the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, 38; Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, 38; Col. A. B. Portman, 37; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, 36; and Mr. M. N. Banajee, 35.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

Mr. Ragunath N. Khote prosoosed, "That the Corporation believing it most important to the interests of this city that the Government of India should lend its assistance in raising or guaranteeing the loan required for the carrying out of the Tansa scheme for increasing the water supply of the city; desides to make a fresh representation to the Government of India, having due regard to paragraph 3 of the Finance Committee's report, and if necesary, an application to the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the city now appoints committee to draw up a memorial as follows: Mr. Pherozshah Mehta Mr. Sayani, Dr. T. Blaney, Captain Selby, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, with power to add to their number." Mr. Khote said that their former application to the Government of India was dated the 17th. December, 1885, and in that it was recommended that a grant from the imperial revenues of a loan of Rs. 1,23,000 to the Corporation of Bombay be made in order to give effect to the scheme for providing additional supply of water in the city. The answer they got from the Secretary to the Government of India was as follows: "I am to express the regret of the Governor-General in Council, that the Government of India is unable to accept the recommendation made by the Bombay Government on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. His Excellency in Council fully recognises the great benefits to be anticipated from a scheme such as that proposed, but the resources which are at the disposal of the Government of India are not sufficient to permit the grant of a loan for the purpose; and it has been the policy of Government for some years to refuse to make loans to local bodies, unless, under very exceptional circumstances." Mr. Khote submitted whether this request was not made under very exceptional circumstances; and whether this scheme had not been foisted on them principally by Government. Hear, hear. The scheme was partly for imperial purposes, and the Corporation earnestly hoped that Government would have helped them in the matter, but instead of that they had been given the cold shoulder. The speaker now proposed that the committees should draw up a fresh memorial, to show that if Government cannot lend money themselves from the imperial exchequer, they should simply give their guarantee, give the Corporation the use of their credit only, so as to enable the Corporation to go into the open market for the loan.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the proposition, and he believed that is they had adopted proceeding which was suggested by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik when the Tansa scheme was first discussed and considered their ways and means, their application to the Government of India would have met with more favourable consideration. The increase of the water supply in Bombay was not only a local necessity, but as imperial necessity. All the troops landed in Bombay; most of the European population was in the city; and in improving the water supply here, they would be improving the health of many parts of India.

The Municipal Commissioner said he hoped that the committee would prepare the memorial giving the most cogent reasons it was possible to conceive. Government had been often urged by the Secretary of State to see to the sanitary condition of Bombay, and they often found that the affairs of Bombay were regarded as a matter of imperial solicitude. Each successive year brought out the most pathetic and forcible despatch from the Secretary of State, urging the Government to see to the sanitary condition of the city. ("Hear, hear" from Dr. Blaney.) How often, while turning over the pages of Government resolutions to see whether they contained anything of peculiar interest to him, he found there the old story of quarantine being re-imposed in some part of the world and of the precautions that had been imposed in consequence. Now, if they wished to prevent the imposition of quarantines, he would say—and he hoped Mr. Parker whom he saw there and who was interested in the matter would agree with him—that they ought, if they possibly could, to put themselves in such position that Bombay might not be looked upon as a port sending on cholera to other parts of the world. Dr. Cook and all the medical men, whatever their differences of opinion on other subjects might be, would agree in saying that they must improve the sanitary condition of Bombay as one of the most effectual means of getting rid of quarantine. (Hear. hear.) Over and over again, they were told of the necessity of having an improved drainage. Now it need not be said that drainage and water-supply must go together. It was absurd to carry out, completely and in all its detail, the sewerage scheme of Bombay, unless they had a sufficient supply of water. They were told that the affairs and health of Bombay, its water supply and drainage, were matters of imperial solicitude. They were told all this, and yet they received no encouragement in their efforts to carry schemes of sanitary reform. (Hear. hear.) In regard to the loan, the Municipality had offered to give guarantees which should satisfy anybody. He spoke with a sense of his official responsibility, but at the same time, he wished to say that in the correspondence which had passed between the Government and the Municipality not a single reason had yet been vouchsafed to the latter on the necessity of giving them a negative answer. (Hear, hear.) There might be reasons known to men possessing far greater financial ability and experience than he could pretend to, but as those reasons had not been given to them the Municipality should do all in their power to secure the assistance they wanted by going to the Government of India, and if they failed there, they must go to the Secretary of State. If they did not gain their request even from that quarter, then they must at least try to know on what grounds their request had been refused. It was said that it would be a mistake to proceed with the work, but the Commissioner said it would be absurd to go to Government and say something to this effect,—"If you don't do this, I will cut off my nose to spite my face." (Laughter.) Now, a question was asked on all sides as to how long the Tansa works would require to be completed, and when he said that it would take five years, he was told that five years was a very long period, and that they might require more than their present supply of water in the meantime. He would say that as far as it lay in his power, he would give every assistance to the committee which had just now been proposed. The Commissioner said that any further remarks that he might have to make on their present financial position would be better made when the report of the committee came before the Corporation. But he might say one thing. He took it that a committee so ably constituted as that which was now proposed would be able to show to the Government of India that the Bombay Municipality, not less than the Bombay Port Trust, could show "special circumstances" for obtaining assistance in regard to the loan. (Hear, hear.) He must not be understood to be in the least grudging the assistance given by the Government to the Port Trust. He was most glad that the assistance had been given, but he said that it should also be given to the Municipality. There were, moreover, certain circumstances connected with municipal legislation which, he thought, entitled the Municipality to particular consideration, apart from the question of general imperial interest. It was not that under the present law they were free to go into the cheapest market and borrow as they might. It was not that they could invest their funds, from time to time, in any way they thought best. On the contrary, the Municipal Act specifically prescribed that all the Municipal funds, whether sinking funds or surplus balance, must be either lodged with the Bank of Bombay or invested in Government paper. Under the former Municipal Act the Municipality had borrowing powers of their own; but those powers had been swept away by the Act which said that the Corporation, if they did not borrow from the Government of India, shall only borrow under the Local Authorities Loans Act, which was an Act applying to all public bodies in India of considerably less importance than the Bombay Municipality. The Calcutta Municipality had its own borrowing powers. But the clause of the Act which regulated their proceedings in Bombay, clearly indicated that it must be in the minds of the Government at the time of framing it that the Municipality should first go to the Government of India for borrowing their loans. The Commissioner then gave an instance showing how hard the provision in respect of investing their money in a specified manner operated on the Municipality, and concluded with the hope that the present appeal, which would once more be made on behalf of the Municipality would not be made in vain. (Applause.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik suggested that while drawing up the memorial due consideration might be given to para. 3 of the Finance Committee's report on the subject of the Tansa scheme. They required a sum of 17 lakhs of rupees for the progress of the Tansa works during the next year. They must, therefore, see how they should raise this money, because merely confining themselves to sending a memorial to the Government of India on the subject would not bring them the money required.

The Commissioner said that six lakhs would be required for next year for the Tansa works.

After some further discussion, Mr. Khote's resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that under the provisions of the rules for the election of Town Councillors. Messrs. S. N. Cooper, Gunesh Poondlik, and Douglas Bennett be appointed scrutineers to assist the Clerk of the Corporation to examine the voting papers recorded that day.

Dr. DeSouza seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Subsequently the chairman declared the following gentlemen to be duly elected as members of the Town Council: (1) Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, 45 votes; (2) Mr. R. M. Sayani, 43 votes; (3) Dr. Waters, 40 votes; (4) the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, 38 votes; (5) Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, 38 votes; (6) Lieut-Colonel Portman, 37 votes; (7) Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, 36 votes; and (8) Mr. Muncherjee P. Banajee, 35 votes.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE NORTH.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Minguel Francisco de Souza vs. Estanislaus P. V. de Souza was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant.

The Rev. Mr. Fernandez, vicar of Versova, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Latham on behalf of the defendant. On examining the books and papers of the church, witness found a despatch connected with the Versova church. Witness asked the Vicar General what he should do. The Vicar General said the witness should try and persuade the plaintiff to obey. He spoke to the plaintiff, who did not seem to care for what was told him. Witness told him that, in consequence of his disobedience, there would be a difficulty as to confessions. Plaintiff remarked "who cares for confessions?" He came to the parochial hall with some of his books, when witness remarked to him that those books should remain in the archives of the church. Plaintiff said he would not give up the books, and that he did not care for an audit of the books. Plaintiff was at first an intimate friend of witness; but he afterwards became his enemy. Witness mentioned other instances of the plaintiff's disobedience of orders. On the morning of the 15th August, after mass, when the confraternity had formed, the plaintiff came out of the principal door of the church and caught the cross which was in the hands of Bastian. Just before he snatched the cross, the plaintiff said that, if the fees were not paid to him, he would not allow the silver cross to be taken. Witness then ordered a wooden cross to be brought. He had, meanwhile, to attend to the funeral of a child of four years, who had died. The grave was in the church; but witness found it entirely closed. He had it opened. He sent a letter to the Vicar-General, reporting what had taken place that day. A man named Manuel asked witness that day if he would perform the ceremony of blessing the corn. He was not asked actually to perform the ceremony. On the Sunday before the interdict was published, the plaintiff came into the parochial hall, where the witness was, and asked him if he had taken some lime that was lying in the church. Witness said he had not. He asked his servant, who said he had taken some lime to stop a hole in which a cobra was "whistling." Plaintiff went to look at the hole, and on his return to the spot where witness was insulted him in various ways, saying "who made you a priest?" As witness was trying to go into the church, plaintiff caught him by the arm and tried to prevent him from going. Witness tried to pacify him. Plaintiff then said "why did you threaten my wife in the confessional; do you think my wife is a coolie woman?" He then took up a stick used as a ruler, and striking the table with the stick with such violence that the stick broke, he said, "If you were not dressed as a priest, I would show you what I can do." He also struck a book upon the table. Witness told him he could say nothing of what occurred in the confessional. Plaintiff and others who were with him then retired. The next day witness wrote to the Vicar General an account of what had taken place. In the confessional he had said nothing to plaintiff's wife that was contrary to the rules of the church. The next Sunday witness could not perform service in the church, because the person interdicted was in the church. That person, the plaintiff, tried to disturb the proceedings by making a noise with a stick and talking to himself whilst witness was preaching. Witness had never refused to baptize or to perform burial service according to the rules of the church. Up to the time witness left the church at Versova, plaintiff behaved towards him in the worst possible manner. He insulted witness wherever he met him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran: I was in Bombay in the church at Dabool before I went to Versova. I had been 9 years in holy orders before I went to Versova. I got verbal instructions from the Vicar General when I was sent to Versova. He did not tell me that it was a turbulent parish, and that the plaintiff was disobeying orders. He told me nothing about the plaintiff. For the first few months I collected the fees and handed them over to the plaintiff.

The Judge: The fees collected during the year were Rs. 75, and the expenses were about the same! And this dispute is about the Rs. 75 a year.

Mr. Farran: It is the principle, my Lord, we are concerned with.

Cross-examination continued: When I discovered the order of September 1881, I began to collect the fees and to keep an account. I then ceased to hand the moneys over to the *fabriqueiro* and the treasurer. Unpleasantness then arose between me and the parishioners. Outwardly the parishioners were with the plaintiff; but inwardly some of them were with me. I meant in my mind that that order should be obeyed; an ill-feeling arose in consequence. Plaintiff did not claim to be lessee of the part of which I wanted him to give up possession. He said he would spend Rs. 2,000, but would not give up possession.

You were excessively angry with the plaintiff for these causes?—I never expressed my anger.

But you were angry in your heart?—Yes, for all his acts.

You considered him worthy of twenty-four excommunications; and you wrote so to the Vicar-General?—Yes, I may have so written.

Further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 o'clock yesterday noon with the overland mails of the 19th March. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Miss E A Belcher	Lieut Hardinge
Col Beamish	Surg Mc Grath
Mrs Beamish	Mrs S James
Major Cochram	Major Garnett
Capt Dennis	Mr A Marshall
Lieut Bayliss	Major Genl Solly Flood
Lieut Elliott	Miss Solly Flood
Lieut Morris	

FROM LONDON.

Mr Lassam	Mr O Thompson
Mr D Beet	Mr T Weatherley
Mr D Hunter	Mr Williams
Mr J McGregor	Mr Slater
Mr Geo Burn	Mr Albert

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Governor and Mrs Ferrina Amaral and infant	Capt and Mrs Sousa Lobo and infant
Lieut M J Lapa Valente	Lieut F Posodla

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Maxwell Adams	Mr Mostyn Owen
Mr W H Propert	Mr Bateman Smith
Mr J D Inverarity	Mr Nisbet
Major E A Fraser	

FROM VENICE.—Mr Mahler

FROM ADEN.—Brigade Surgeon Roberts.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales returned to London on Saturday from Cannes. On Monday the Prince, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee at St. James's Palace.

The Duchess of Connaught was delivered of a daughter at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. The Queen came up to London the same day to visit the Duke and to inquire about the Duchess.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Lamington raised a discussion on the plans for the new public offices. A motion by the Earl of Harrowby in favour of the opening of the National Gallery, the British Museum, and the Natural History Museum on three evenings of the week was discussed and ultimately agreed to. On Monday, a discussion arose on the subject of the recent riots in London, and Lords Bramwell and Halsbury, the Duke of Cambridge, and other peers gave their views as to the powers of the police and military in such cases. The Duke of St. Albans called attention to the murder of a bailiff in Galway, and Lord Spencer, while admitting the existence of crime in Ireland, maintained that it had recently diminished. On Tuesday the Bishop of Peterborough moved the second reading of the Parish Churches Bill, the main feature of which was the abolition of the pew system. Lord Grimthorpe and other peers opposed the Bill, but, on the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the second reading was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Last night the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Dawson moved a resolution, urging the Government to undertake public works, especially the formation of harbours of refuge. Mr. Chamberlain looked to local action, stimulated by the aid of Imperial loans, for the required remedies for existing distress. After debate the motion was withdrawn. A discussion followed in regard to the abuse of the privilege of interrogating Ministers. On Monday, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord C. Beresford moved a resolution in favour of increasing the Navy, and suggested that the cost of the vessels required, some £5,500,000, could be obtained by a suspension of the Sinking Fund. Sir T. Brassey and other speakers opposed the motion, and after a long debate, the resolution was negatived by 206 to 98. On Tuesday Mr. Stansfeld moved a resolution in favour of a repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, which was accepted by the Government, and after some debate, was carried by 245 to 131. Mr. Saunders moved a resolution for taxation of ground-rents and improved values and, after some discussion, the subject was referred to the Town Holdings Committee. Last night Mr. Hibbert made the usual statement of the Navy estimates, and the discussion consequent thereon lasted for some hours.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone laid before the Cabinet the outlines of his scheme for settling the Irish difficulty. The main feature is stated to be the expropriation of the Irish landlords at a cost of a sum approaching £200,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan have taken exception to the Premier's scheme and have tendered their resignations, but have consented to defer any decisive step pending further consultation with Mr. Gladstone.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated on Wednesday [illegible] Hotel, at which many Irish members and Lord Ashburnham were present. Mr. Parnell, M. P., who was to have presided, was absent on account of a severe cold.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in the place of Sir E. Henderson, resigned.

The Earl of Chichester died on Monday, aged 81. Lord Sherard, an Irish peer, died on Tuesday, aged 82. The deaths are also announced of General Sir Trevor Chute and of Colonel Charles Napier Sturt.

The Corporation of Liverpool have withdrawn their opposition to the Manchester Ship Canal Bill before the Commons' Committee.

A riotous demonstration of the unemployed was made at Manchester yesterday, and some windows were smashed, but the police prevented any serious mischief.

Lieutenant-General Tyrwhitt, private secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, died rather suddenly yesterday.

The action brought by Mr. J. Bryce, a former member of the New Zealand Government, against Mr. Rusden, the author of a history of that colony, for a libel imputing to the plaintiff cruelty towards the Maoris, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £5,000 damages.

The Church Missionary Society have received a confirmation of the murder of Bishop Hannington near Victoria Lake, in Central Africa.

Mr. Richard Belt, the sculptor, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of selling jewellery to Sir W. Abdy under false pretences, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

In Scotland and the northern portions of England and Wales there was on Tuesday the heaviest snowfall of the present winter. Large numbers of sheep and lambs have perished.

Intelligence has been received of the sinking of the Cunard steamer Oregon, after collision with a schooner. All the passengers and crew, over 800 in number, were rescued by the German steamer Fulda, which has reached New York.

Intelligence has also been received of the loss of the Union line steamer Corinth, after collision with Her Majesty's ship Firebrand, near Amoy. The officers and crew were saved.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Chichester; Lord Philip Castell Sherard; the Hon. Percy Moreton; General Sir T. Chute, K.C.B.; General T. A. Shone, R.A.; General E. A. Somerset, C.B.; Admiral J. J. Tucker; C. S. Hawkins, D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex; Mr. E. W. Bonham, C.B., British Consul at Boulogne; Lieut.-Genl. C. Tyrwhitt, C.B.; A. W. R. Cadell, Esq., Ben. C.S.; W. J. Hunter, Esq., late Bo. C.S.; Lady Henry Somerset.

THE treaty of peace between Turkey, Bulgaria, and Servia has been ratified at Bucharest.

The Turco-Bulgarian Convention is not yet ratified, and Prince Alexander objects strongly to his appointment as Governor of Eastern Roumelia being limited to five years instead of being for life. All the Powers except Russia are disposed to support his contention, but the Porte, acting on Russian advice, manifests hostility towards it.

The Greek Government still manifests extreme unwillingness to comply with the demands of the Powers, and continues to extend its military preparations.

The rebels at Suakin were attacked on Saturday by a force of friendly Arabs, supported by some British cavalry and guns. The rebels were routed after a sharp encounter.

It is understood that the British Government has notified to Sir H. D. Wolff the immediate withdrawal of six regiments from Egypt.

The Decazeville strike has been the subject of warm debates in the French Chamber, and the Government showed little disposition to resist the demands of the extreme Radical defenders of the recent riots. The Paris Municipality has voted 10,000f. for the unemployed miners at Decazeville, and the Government have assented to it.

Sir A. Havelock is about to communicate with the Boer leaders in Zululand, with a view to a pacific arrangement in that country.

A despatch received in Paris from Hanoi states that all difficulties between France and China in relation to the Tonquin frontier have been arranged.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F E Partiger, BCS	Lt-Col J C Horne
Mr F W Johnson, B	Major R V Riddell, R Eng
Col H G Saunders, B	Capt C Hoskyns, I. Eng

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A de Crettes, B, 12 mo	Lieut C M Maguire, MSC, 4 days
Mr E Hodges, B, 3 mo	Surg J C H Peacocke, Bo, 6 mo
Mr A G Reid, B, 6 mo	Capt W C Hotham, Indian Marine 6 mo
Col C K M Walter, BSC, 6 mo	Mr B Ashburner (3rd Grade Officer), Indian Marine, 6 mo
Surg R Macrae, B, 5 mo	
Mr A S Russell, M, 3 mo	
Col N Swanston, MSC, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J R Hallett, BCS	Mr H C Davidson, Bo
Mr H G F Smith, B	Mr A Barrett, Bo
Mr F Foreman, B	Mr W H Le Quesne, Bo
Capt A B Shute, RB Art	Mr F J A Hill, Bo
Lieut J Jackson, MSC	Surg-Major W Gray, Bo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, April 5.

No change whatever is reported by Reuter's London Financial telegram of Saturday. The Chartered Mercantile Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year, carrying forward £4,700. Neither Wheat nor Oilseeds show any change in price; the imports of Linseed aggregate 12,000 cwts.

Out of the large sales (for the day) of 14,000 bales of Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday, no less than one-half are reported to have been on speculation and for export—a quite extraordinary proportion, unless 7,000 has been transmitted in error for 700. In Saturday's New York telegram the receipts at the U. S. Ports are given at 5,000 bales against only 2,000 bales for the same day last year, and 7,000 for 1884. We have already noticed the other points of interest in Saturday's telegrams.

The usual weekly return of the Bank of Bombay to Saturday shows the following changes :—

	27th March. Rs.	3rd April. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public deposits at Head Office	40,04,561	48,20,298	8,15,737	...
Do. Branches	30,45,803	27,21,988	...	3,23,815
Other Deposits	2,08,90.036	19,259,828		16,30,208
Post Bills	11,908	14.458	2,550	...
Cash credits undrawn	3,83,303	4,39,0.6	55,723	...
Government and other authorized Securities	31,34,893	29,84,150	...	1,50,743
Cash credits on sect.	21,16,698	20.70,415	...	46,283
Loans on ,,	24,21,520	36,33,127	12,11,607	...
Current accounts overdrawn	3,803	5,162	1,359	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,56,22,715	1,56,95.908	73 193	...
Cash balances with other Banks	12,12,042	8,10,365	...	4,01,677
Cash and Currency Notes	1,59,73,795	1,42,06,390	...	17,67.405

Compared with the previous week, these figures, it will be seen, show a decrease in the Cash Balance, as might well be looked at this time of the year. Other than Government deposits have decreased by some Rs. 16,30,000, while Loans show an increase of over 12 lakhs.

Cotton.—The market remains firm, with very little business doing on shippers' account. We have heard of transactions in Broach for April at Rs. 198. In Bengals business has been done in Good at Rs. 154, in Fully Good at Rs. 159, and in Fine at Rs. 168. It is reported that transactions have taken place between natives, in Good Bhownuggur for May delivery, at Rs. 178 per candy. We quote Fine Bhownuggur at Rs. 190, Fully Good at Rs. 184, and Good at Rs. 179, April delivery. Ready Good Oomras are worth Rs. 166; and with staple, Rs. 171 per candy. There is but little inquiry for the last-named growth.

Wheat.—The excitement which prevailed on Saturday has in a great measure subsided, and the business done to-day has been only on a moderate scale. Ekdani (96 per cent.) is worth Rs. 4-1 for April-May delivery, there being buyers at this rate, but no sellers. Business has been done in Red Delhi at Rs. 3-8-9; and in Delhi Club No. 1 at Rs. 3-13-3 for April-May delivery. We quote :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 4
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-13-3 to 3-13-6
Red Do.	,, 3-8-6 to 3-8-9
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-13-6

All for May delivery.

Oilseeds continue without quotable change.

Exchange.—The market opened quiet and rather weak, with Credits at 1s 6 3-32d. April, 1s. 6 1-16d. May, and 1s. 6 1-32d. June delivery. Bank demand has still been obtainable at 1s. 5 15-16d. for April, and at 1s. 5 29-32d. to the 25th May. August-September Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 5⅞d. In Calcutta rates are unaltered. Our closing rates this evening are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,,	1.9½	,,

Government Paper has been quiet and unchanged, and only a few transactions have transpired, say, 4 per cents at 97⅞ for ready, and 97⅞ for 20th April delivery.

Freights are quiet, and we may say rather weak than otherwise, ready cargo being scarce. Our closing quotations for ready shipment are :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
Op n Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	21s. 3 to 2'-6d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3 1. to 22-6d.
Antwerp	,,	20s. 3d. to 21-3d
Marseilles, Trieste, Venice		23-9 at 2s.

Shares.—The chief feature of interest in this market is with regard to Spinning and Weaving [illegible] previous rates. We must accept Maneckjee Petit and Oriental, which have advanced Rs. 2½ and Rs. 6¼, respectively; but a fall has taken place of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 10 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 in Coorla; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 5 in Gordon; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; of Rs. 5 in James Greaves, New Great Eastern, and Queen; of Rs. 15 in Ripon; of Rs. 10 in Soonderdass; and of Rs. 5 in Victoria, and Lukmidass Khimjee. The Mofussil Company's shares have recovered Rs. 2½; and the Bombay Cotton Press has advanced Rs. 7½ per share. In miscellaneous we note a decline of Rs. 4 in Bapty; of Rs. 3 in Pearse. The Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation's 2nd issue are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 795.

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OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
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ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENNETT—April 5, at Dhobi Talao, near the Trinity Church, Mr Nowrosjee Pestonjee Bennett, aged 46 years. Funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1886.

The depression of trade is a phrase which conveys the idea that all industries are in a languishing condition, and when we notice that fleets of ships are lying idle and furnaces are no longer in blast, we are inclined to conclude that the depression which we observe in these instances is common to all industries. This would not be a correct conclusion. It is undoubted that there is a very serious depression in some industries, which has been protracted most unfortunately, but in others there has not been any considerable diminution in production, and in some cases there has been an increase. The tables which show the exports and imports of England certainly do show most unmistakably that there has been a constant and steady decline in the export trade, measured in pounds sterling, since 1873, interrupted only by a sudden rise between 1880 and 1882. The value of the export trade in 1872 was over 256 millions sterling, from which it gradually sank to 191 millions, then it recovered itself for a brief period, and went up to 241 millions, but it has again fallen to 213 millions It should, however, not be forgotten—whatever comfort can be got from the fact—that prices have fallen, and that if the exports of last year were valued at the prices of 1872, the decline would not be so very conspicuous. The average value of the five years 1870-74 was 230 millions, from which it fell to 201 millions in the next five years, but rose to 234 millions in the following five years, 1880-84. This would imply that the bulk of the export trade was greater in the last five years, affected as the values are by the admitted fall in prices. The latter years, however, include the period of temporary recovery, which has not been maintained. While the exports of British produce have thus been reduced very largely in value and to a less extent in volume, the import trade has been steadily growing. In 1870-74, the average was 346 millions, from which it rose to 375 millions in the next five years, and to 407 millions in the following five. The increase, for the reasons already given, would have been higher if there were a fixed standard of value. According to Mr. Giffen the imports in 1883, valued at 427 millions, would have been 512 millions if imported at the prices of 1873, and the exports would have been valued at 349 millions instead of 240 millions. No reliance can therefore be placed on the declared values alone of trade in helping us to understand the extent of the depression. Some assistance may be got from the tonnage cleared at English ports to foreign countries. In 1870-74 the average is stated at 18 millions tons, in 1875-79 at 21 millions tons, and in 1880 to 1884 at 27 millions. This would seem to be conclusive that the volume of trade has been steadily growing in spite of the fall in prices. Business may not be so profitable, but production and distribution are carried on in an increasing quantity, and although particular trades may be injuriously affected, the returns to 1884 do not show that business has been generally arrested or is on the decline. Loss in some departments has been made up by gains in others, and although the fall in prices may check the leaps and bounds of a vigorous trade, there is no apparent reason as yet to assume that depression in trade is anything else than fall in price coupled with the cheerless and indolent feeling which this fall is apt to produce when it has persisted for so many years. No one can persuade himself that there will be a decided improvement in prices in the near future, and hence credit is impaired and speculative enterprise is checked. The vessel of our trade has got into a calm, and so we go on slowly, with flapping sails instead of with the buoyancy and exhilarating dash which would come with a favourable wind.

Regarding quantities as a safer measure of trade than values, we observe that in cotton, yarns, and stuff there has been a steady rise, though not in such a rapid manner as formerly. The iron and steel trade, which suffered severely at the beginning of the depression, had recovered its lost ground in consequence of the revival of prosperity between 1880 and 1884. Coal, on the other hand, has suffered no check, and the exports show a rapid increase in each period of five years beginning with 1865. On the other hand, the woollen trade has steadily declined, and the condition of the linen trade is apparently hopeless. We have not the quantities for other exports, but we may infer from the values given that silk, haberdashery, earthenware, hardware, and machinery have survived the acute stage of the depression, and are beginning to show signs of healthy activity. Half the value of imports into England consists of good stuffs, a little less than a quarter represents the value of manufactured articles, and a little more than a quarter the price of raw materials. These proportions have hardly varied for some years, except that the imports of food tend to increase and of manufactures and raw materials to decline. British exports consist almost entirely of manufactures, barely 10 per cent. of the value representing raw materials and food stuffs. The remark naturally occurs that while we sell upwards of 200 millions of manufactured goods to foreign countries, we should not object to receive something like 70 millions worth in exchange. For every £3 of goods which England sells she receives £1 in foreign goods, and the balance in food and raw materials. There are not wanting persons who lament the increasing dependence of England upon foreign food and foreign wages, and who view with unfeigned alarm the distress which would be caused by the occurrence of any general war which would materially interfere with our sales and our supplies of food, and although we may admit the distress, we are unable to see how things could be improved by introducing by customs arrangements in times of peace the scarcity caused by the accidents of war. Undoubtedly any great disaster to the Navy would bring Eng-[illegible] not be anticipated, and while the fleet holds the sea, we can in matters of trade follow no better policy than to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, and abstain from fostering weak and unsuitable industries which must collapse at the first blow of adversity. An important element in our strength would be secured by developing the trade of the British Colonies with the mother country to the very utmost. It is therefore satisfactory to notice that the Colonial trade, specially with Australia, is rising rapidly, and with the enormous resources of that continent it is capable of large expansion.

While we must conclude that the depression of trade has not decreased the amount of production, except in certain industries, notably in linen and woollen, and that the increase in others is slow and naturally checked by the fall in price, it is certain nevertheless that England has not kept her place in the trade of the world. Twenty years ago her exports were about one-third of the total value of the exports of all the principal countries in the world, and they are now a fourth. Of course, with large populations and greater facilities of intercourse, the trade of the world is increasing and probably will increase, but the particular kinds of goods which are British staples do not find a market in proportion to the business done in former years. With the exception of France, which is commercially stationary, there is not a nation which has not more than doubled its exports. While the United States has increased six-fold and Russia three-fold, England, on the other hand, has advanced only 45 per cent. The inference appears to be that foreign merchants have been able to secure a far larger share of the modern trade than English merchants have been able to do. The enormous and exceptional prosperity of past years has probably made us careless and improvident, and one use of the misfortune in which we have been placed may be to direct attention to small economies, and the necessity of much greater vigilance as to the methods adopted by competing nations to extend the area of their trade.

The new Corporation, at its first meeting yesterday, elected Dr. Henry Cook as its chairman for the ensuing year. The election was unanimous, and the terms in which it was proposed indicated that the Corporation placed Dr. Cook in the chair with a full consciousness of his fitness for the duties of a very exacting and responsible office. With a *sanitas sanitatum* policy imposed upon the Corporation for some time to come, it is of no small advantage to have an expert in sanitary science at the head of affairs. From that point of view, primarily, Dr. Cook's election will be welcomed; and there is no reason to doubt that he will satisfy all the demands which the more routine duties of the office make upon whoever fills it. The Corporation, in choosing a new chairman, rightly put on record their sense of the valuable service which Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta has rendered in the office during the past two years. No one could have been more constant in fulfilling the many and exacting duties which belong to it; no one could have shown greater tact or more diligently have endeavoured to advance business when the advancement of business was made a matter of difficulty. In the *personnel* of the Town Council the Corporation has made certain changes. Dr. Waters, who takes office amid many expectations that he will be a valuable servant of the public in the Town Council, succeeds Mr. Geary. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik succeeds so useful a man as Mr. R. N. Khote, no one doubting his capacity for the post, but many doubting if his other duties will permit him to be as constant an attendant as he himself would wish. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee is the third new member. His appointment would be generally welcomed were it not that he replaces so good a man as Mr. Dadabhai Navrojee. But Mr. Dadabhai's displacement is the penalty which he and the public have to pay for his journey to Europe.

A paragraph appeared in an up-country paper a few days ago, to the effect that there had been somewhat serious differences between the Maharaja Scindia and his Prime Minister Sir Gunputrao, and that Sir Dinkhar Rao would probably be "sent for." The report is in no respect accurate. The Prime Minister's temporary absence from Gwalior was on account of some settlement operations which he went to the Dewas State to supervise, and it is enough to say, in proof of the confidence reposed in him by the Maharaja, that His Highness has intrusted him during his illness with the greater part of the State business which he usually retains in his own charge. The association of Sir Dinkhar Rao's name with this imaginary quarrel between the Maharaja and his Minister argues scant acquaintance with the politics of Central India.

The Forest Commission, whose recent inquiries have been conducted in the neighbourhood of Bassein, have completed their investigation of forest grievances in the Thana district. The inquiry will now be conducted in the Kolaba Collectorate. The Commission will to-morrow sit at Alibag.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 19.

Mr. Gladstone has so often, in the course of his political career, shown an unrivalled capacity for recovering popularity and power just when both seemed to be finally slipping from his grasp, that one does not like to run the risk of prophesying his downfall. But the general opinion in Parliament this week is that he is done for. He certainly looks miserably haggard and weary. Ordinarily, he is so full of vivacity that he seems to have the greatest difficulty in keeping himself still even for five minutes; but now he sits back on the Treasury Bench in a forlorn and dejected attitude, and rouses himself with difficulty to take any interest in the proceedings. It may be only my fancy, but he has the air to me of a desperate gambler, conscious that he is about to play his last stake, and that the chances are he will lose it. To-night Sir Michael Beach will make an effort to force his hand, by asking him if he can now fix a date for producing his promised scheme for the settlement of the Irish difficulty. This attack may sting the Prime Minister into action, and, when the combative spirit once revives in him, he may be counted upon to put forth his whole strength in order to overcome his enemies. His friends maintain, and the Home Rulers, who feel that he is their only hope, take the same view of the situation, that he can go on perfectly well even if Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan leave the Government. All he has to do is to place Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. Labouchere in the vacant offices, and the country will back him to the last. The wish is father to the thought in these fond anticipations. Mr. Chamberlain is a much greater power in the country than the Gladstonites are willing to believe. His speeches were confessedly the most effective delivered in last year's electoral campaign, and the progress he made with a programme which was entirely his own aroused at one time the jealousy of Mr. Gladstone, who hastened to put forth his manifesto in order that he might not be supplanted by his able and energetic lieutenant. But this is not all. The Whigs have already gone, and, if the Radicals who follow Mr. Chamberlain go too, upon whom can the Prime Minister depend? Such men as Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Mundella may be useful officials, but their names carry no weight with either the House of Commons or the constituencies. Still, the Prime Minister must persevere. He is himself entangled in his own net. The Parnellites demand Home Rule, and he must try to satisfy them. The details of his plan given in the *Standard* are understood to be substantially correct. I have been assured, however, by one of the leading Irish Nationalists that the amount required to buy out the landlords will be very much less than the general estimate of from two to three hundred millions. My informant states that seventy millions will suffice, even on the basis of sixteen years' purchase, which Mr. Parnell thinks too long a term. But even this reduced amount would mean the payment of two to three millions a year in the shape of interest by the British taxpayer. It is proposed that the interest shall be secured by the hypothecation of the Irish contribution to the Imperial expenditure, which will come to about the same amount. Great Britain will at the same time be relieved of the equivalent sum of three millions which she now pays for the Irish constabulary and public works, and the rents payable by the enfranchised peasant proprietary would be applied to these purposes. This scheme is ingenious, but in the present distressed state of the country it will tax even Mr. Gladstone's skill as a financier to induce the British taxpayer to submit to a new burden of this magnitude. Besides, if, through the decline in prices of produce, or mere unwillingness to meet their obligations, the Irish peasantry were to refuse to pay to the State the stipulated yearly instalments of purchase-money, how could the claim of the State be enforced? The constabulary are to be disarmed, and the Irish Parliament would not put the law into execution against their own people. On the contrary, they would probably ask to be relieved from contributing to the Imperial revenue, on the ground that they could collect no money at home. Nothing would remain, then, in order to prevent the whole agreement about Home Rule from breaking down, but for the Imperial Government to employ its troops to collect the money due from the peasantry. Is it probable that this course would be taken, when the tender-hearted Mr. Morley even now refuses to let the troops enforce the execution of decrees for eviction? Many Conservatives were disposed, some months ago, to vote in favour of an Irish Land Bill, as the only means of restoring peace in Ireland, and reconciling the people to the maintenance of the Union. But Mr. Gladstone now asks us to give as many millions as we should have to pay at the end of a disastrous war, not to maintain the Union, but to break it up. There has been nothing so audacious suggested since Moses advised the children of Israel to despoil the Egyptians of everything valuable that they possessed before setting out to cross the Red Sea. Even the faithful Mr. Labouchere says that the breeches pocket argument used by Mr. Chamberlain must be fatal to this essential part of the Home Rule scheme. This castle in the air, then, has been shown to have no foundation. If Mr. Gladstone could but realise his own isolation, he would retire at once. But suppose that he goes on, and is beaten in the House of Commons. He cannot, then, dissolve Parliament, for an appeal to the constituencies would only increase the majority against him. But who is to succeed him? Much excitement was caused last night in the lobby of the House of Commons by the report that Lord R. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain had had a long interview. Lord Randolph had been absent from the House last week, and it was curious that on his re-appearance he should at once go to see Mr. Chamberlain. I noticed that the latter ostentatiously tossed a note across the table in the House to the Conservative leader, who read it and nodded his head, as if quite satisfied. But this interchange of communication cannot have had anything to do with political affairs. Mr. Chamberlain could not join the Conservative party without effacing himself, and Lord Randolph's influence would be powerless to induce the Conservatives to join Mr. Chamberlain. The only possible chief of a Coalition Ministry is Lord Hartington, and it is to be hoped that he has now ceased to hesitate what course he should take.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth was to have brought forward last night the motion for appointing a committee to inquire into the working of the Acts for the Government of India, and he nominated in his resolution the sixteen members of the House of Commons who are to sit on the Joint Committee with the sixteen Peers already nominated. I was gratified to find my own name in this list, as, although I never said to any one I should like to serve on the Committee, my vexation would have been great if I had been passed over. The Radicals, it seems, are exceedingly displeased with the composition of the Committee, although it includes Mr Hunter and Mr. Dillon. What they object to is the large proportion of Indian officials whom it is proposed to appoint, no fewer, namely, than six out of the sixteen, that is to say, Lord G. Hamilton, Lord R. Churchill, Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. One of the most determined Radicals in the House, Dr. G. B. Clark, the friend of the Boers, was kind enough to tell me he was glad to see my name on the Committee, as I was a non-official, but he thought the official element should be entirely excluded. For this reason, he proposes to second a mischievous amendment, given notice of by Sir R. Lethbridge, who wishes to send out a roving Commission to India to hold a court of inquest on the Government there and place it on its trial before the whole native population. India is the only remaining portion of Her Majesty's dominions in which we have left a real Government with a settled polity, and an army equal to any demands that can be made upon it. Are we to gratify the Radical rage for instituting a morbid self-analysis by vivisecting this firm administration and bringing it within the region in which democratic caprice reigns supreme? The Committee has been appointed, I consider, mainly for the purpose of ascertaining what modifications, consistent with the maintenance of English ascendancy in India, can be made in the constitution of the Civil Service and the promotion of natives to high offices. This can be done without encouraging every native agitator in India to ventilate his grievances before a Royal Commission. Sir R. Lethbridge has brought forward his motion in good faith, believing as he does that our Government would triumphantly vindicate itself before the Royal Commission; but the mere fact that his only supporters in the House are to be found on the Irish and Radical benches should suffice to convince him that he has made a mistake in raising the question. However, I do not suppose the Radicals would allow him to withdraw it now. At the request of Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, the Prime Minister has postponed the discussion for a few days, but the matter will be disposed of next week.

Advantage has been taken of the Parnellites' good behaviour to make great progress with the Estimates, and the voting of supplies is very well advanced for this early period of the session. The Navy men have had a splendid innings this week, being allowed to discuss the Estimates and the state of the service for two whole evenings. Lord Charles Beresford, who was actually offered the Chief Commissionership of Police in London the other day, and who is generally admitted to be not only a very popular but a very capable public servant, made an excellent speech on Monday, sound and business-like as well as lively and entertaining, in asking for a grant of five millions to put the Navy once for all in a thoroughly efficient condition, and place this country beyond the reach of those panics which periodically cause such a scandalous waste. Lord Charles made out a very good case, but the economists in the House were, of course, too strong for him. Only a great disaster will ever convince the House of Commons that it is good finance to keep the Navy always on a war-footing. However, we must be satisfied with small mercies. Lord Ripon has adopted the Northbrook ship-building programme, as amended and enlarged by Lord G. Hamilton, and the new Navy estimates are higher than they have ever been in a year of peace. The country, too, thanks to the thorough overhauling which the accounts department and the ship-building yards underwent at the hands of Lord G. Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie, will henceforth stand a much better chance of getting its money's worth for its money. The dawdling policy which kept vessels on the slips for years and years before they were finished has been abandoned, and in future each ship laid down will be completed as quickly as possible. One can form an idea of the enormous cost of keeping up a modern Navy from the statement that each of the two new armour-clads, the Nile and Trafalgar, will, when completed and fully armed, represent an expenditure of close upon a million sterling. The countenance of Mr. T. B. Potter, chairman of the Cobden Club, when Mr. Hibbert last night made this startling announcement, was a sight to see. He coloured up with indignation, and as if unable to trust his own ears asked his neighbour if he had heard aright. On being informed that England was really about to send to sea men-of-war worth a million each, he burst into a fit of convulsive laughter, and had to be patted on the back before he could regain his usual serenity. The Army estimates are also satisfactory, the increase of 10,000 men in the number of the forces being duly provided for. Sir William Harcourt talks plaintively of the pressure put upon a poor Chancellor of the Exchequer with a declining revenue; but, although there is a falling-off in the receipts from customs and excise, last year's estimates were fixed so low that they will be exceeded in the current year, and Sir W. Harcourt will probably have a considerable surplus to dispose of.

Sir Charles Dilke now attends the House regularly, and takes part in the divisions.

J. M. M.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HYDERABAD.

THE WARANGAL SCHEME.

With reference to the opening of the extension of the Hyderabad station to Warangal, a distance of 87 miles, an account of the circumstances that led to the inauguration of the extension will be interesting, and perhaps it will not be quite out of place to preface it with some particulars of the old line of railway between Wadi and Secunderabad. This line was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,37,95,658, or Rs. 1,14,042 per mile, under the supervision of British Government officials, whose services had been lent to the State for the purpose, private enterprise at the time not being encouraged in the construction of railways by the British Government, nor permitted to be availed of by Native States, the cost of construction was borne by the State. The line, which consists of 121 miles of rail, was first thrown open to the public in 1874. Starting from Wadi on the G. I. P. line it terminates at Secunderabad, passing *en route* Hyderabad, the capital of the State. The original route selected for the line was deviated from for State reasons and the alignment finally settled was unfortunate. The change carried the line through a portion of the most barren country in the State. Then, again, for some inexplicable reasons obstacles were interposed in the way of carrying out contemplated extensions. A remarkable change for the better has now manifested itself in regard to railway enterprise in Hyderabad. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the difficulties and drawbacks under which the line has laboured, there has since its opening been a gradual increase in the profits, from Rs. 7,943 in 1874, to Rs. 4,20,598 in 1884, *i.e.*, up to the time when the line was placed under G. I. P. Railway and other management. The highest net earnings of any one year during that period was Rs. 4,37,615 in 1882, equal to about 3½ per cent. on the capital borrowed at 5 and 6 per cent. by the Government, who therefore had to make up the difference from the treasury. This was, however, an exceptional year, but in other years the Government had to make good from between 2½ to 3½ per cent.

As noted above, the line between Wadi and Secunderabad passes mostly through barren and forest country. What little cultivation there is, is quite inadequate to utilize the full carrying capacity of the rolling-stock of the line, and the traffic in consequence has been stunted. Under the circumstances it could not be expected that that fair return in the outlay could be realized which might have been looked for had a more promising route been adopted. The want of extensions into the more productive districts of the State to provide a ready outlet for their produce, and thus increase the carrying trade of the line was long recognized by the late Sir Salar Jung, and surveys of the proposed extension were made under his orders. But, as before remarked, difficulties were interposed in the way of supplying the want. Matters were in this state when an opportunity was afforded for putting into operation the long contemplated measures for extending the line. Sirdar Diler Jung (Abdul Ack) formulated a scheme in the early part of 1882 and laid it before H. E. the late Sir Salar Jung without delay. The advantages of the scheme as then formulated commended themselves to the Minister, yet maturer consideration necessitated the elimination of certain portions and the addition of others.

It is however needless to enter into the details of facts and circumstances which led to the sanctioning of the scheme, by the Nizam's Government, to its being carried out by private enterprise. Suffice it to say such sanction was accorded, and Sirdar Diler Jung deputed to England to negotiate the formation of a company to undertake the carrying out of the scheme. In London the Sirdar succeeded in inducing a mercantile house of great repute to take the matter in hand and proposals were submitted. These proposals included a guarantee of 5 per cent. by the Nizam's Government for twenty-five years on the capital to be raised, but this did not meet with the approval of the Minister, who would only consent to a twenty years' guarantee, and the Sirdar was recalled. Before coming away the Sirdar induced Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co., to submit an amended proposal involving only a twenty years' guarantee; this he laid before the Minister, and who approving of it sent on the papers to the Government of India. At this time occurred the lamentable death of the late Sir Salar Jung, which necessitated the passing of the project through the hands of the Provisional Government appointed at the Hyderabad Court. This was no easy matter. Though approved by the late Minister and by the present Minister, then a member of the Provisional Government, the scheme found many opponents who sought to prevent its being carried out or postponed *sine die* on the grounds of its being likely to impose on the State a liability which its exchequer would not be able to bear. Sanction was eventually accorded, and the Sirdar was a second time deputed to England, where he succeeded in getting together a syndicate to undertake the forming of a company to float the scheme. This was done, and the agreement ratified on the 27th December 1883.

Under the terms of the agreement the company was to take over the old line of 121 miles by purchase at a valuation of Government two crores of rupees from the Nizam's Government, and to construct extensions to a length of about 370 miles. The capital of the company was not to exceed £4,500,000, which was to be raised on shares and debentures. The share capital, £2,000,000, was to be raised at once to pay for the purchase of the old line and commence construction operations on the extensions. The debenture capital, £2,500,000, it was settled, should be only raised as required and as the progress of the work of extension from time to time necessitated. Up to the present the full amount of the share capital and debenture capital to the extent of £241,600 only have been raised, the amounts having proved sufficient to meet the payment of £1,666,666 (two crores of rupees) to Government for the old line, and the cost of construction of the 87 miles of extension to Warangal.

The extension, just completed, is only the first section of the line projected between Secunderabad and Bezwada, where it will be brought into communication with a portion of the canal system of the Madras Presidency and also with its railways. The other sections are Warangal to Dornakul junction, (55 miles), with a branch line to the Singareni coal-fields (16 miles), and Dornakul junction to the frontier of the State near Bezwada (56 miles); from thence on to Bezwada itself a line will be constructed at the expense of the British Government. Active operations on the extension now to be opened commenced in January 1885, and were pushed on with vigor; and might have been ready for traffic earlier but for some little delay in the arrival of permanent way from England. Since commencing the work of construction it was deemed advisable to alter somewhat the relative distances of the stations, and to add two more stations to the original number intended; thus there are eleven stations instead of nine. We give the stations, with the intervening distances between them, starting from Secunderabad, Moulali (4), Ghatkesram (9), Bibinagar (8), Bhowangir (8), Wangapali (7), Aler (6), Jangaon (10), Ragunathpali (7), Ghanapur (10), Kazipet junction (12), Warangal (6). The line, as originally surveyed, was about 90 miles, but Mr. Furnivall's survey passing through more favorable country, reduced the distance to 87 miles. The ruling gradient is 1 in 100. The cost of construction was estimated at about Rs. 62,000 per mile, but the work has been accomplished at an outlay of about Rs. 56,000, *i. e.*, at a saving of Rs. 6,000 per mile, or Rs. 5,22,000 on the entire length of eighty-seven miles. The cost of the rolling stock (Rs. 10,200) per mile, however, exceeded the estimate by about Rs. 2,000; but as these will be available for after extensions, the cost by allocation will be brought within the estimate, viz., Rs. 8,200. Taking the latter figure as the cost of rolling stock, it will be seen that the line has been constructed and equipped at a cost of Rs. 64,200 per mile, notwithstanding the additional outlay necessitated by the additional two stations above alluded to. This is well within the original estimate, and compares favorably with the cost (Rs. 70,000 per mile) at which a portion of the Indian Midland Railway has just been completed; and is a little over half the cost per mile of the old line between Wadi and Secunderabad. This result is entirely due to the care and thoughtfulness of Mr. Furnivall, the Agent and Chief Engineer, who may well be congratulated upon it.

The company took over the working of the old line in 1885, and the net earnings during that year amounted to no less than Rs. 5,74,527, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,36,912 above the highest profits made in any one previous year. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,13,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,39,000 in round numbers. As the extensions to Warangal and thence on to Bezwada are intended to tap the richest crop country of the Nizam's dominions, a few words descriptive of the country and its productiveness will be read with interest. The Telegana country is the richest in the State. Warangal, if history is to be believed, was the chief and wealthiest city in this part of India, and once the centre of trade in those dominions, and it owed its prosperity to the agricultural pursuits of the dwellers in its vicinity and in the outlying districts. It was the seat of Government, and its ruler held sway over the country from sea to sea. Its wealth was so great that it tempted the cupidity of the Mogul dynasty, by whom it was twice conquered and sacked. The seat of Government after the Mahomedan conquest, was removed to Gulburgah and thence to Hyderabad, and Warangal from being the seat of Government and the centre of trade dwindled down to insignificance, its trade was lost, and its agricultural industry and its tanks and irrigation work neglected. The principal products of the Selingana country are wheat, maize, bajri, tobacco, cotton, indigo and sugar-cane, besides timber and some fine varieties of teak. The projected line is intended to open up the richest districts of this country, viz., Nalgoonda, Medak, Khamam and Yelgundal. The fertility of these districts is such that during favourable seasons a very large surplus, after fully providing for the requirements of the population is left for exportation. In 1874 there was the large surplus of about 500,000 tons, and during the late famine upwards of 100,000 tons of grain were exported into British territory from the district. The tanks and irrigational works number about 18,000. Some of these are out of repair, but a little outlay only is necessary to bring them into use again. They have been neglected, as it was found that the wants of the people could easily be met without resorting to such a scheme, and if an excess of crops was raised there was no outlet for the surplus. This latter drawback is now about to be removed, and the extension will supply a ready means of sending into the market the outcome of these fruitful districts. The time is not far distant when we may expect to see the agricultural interests and industry revived, and Warangal and the surrounding country restored to somewhat of its pristine importance. Besides the improvement in this direction there is also the mining industry shortly to be inaugurated at Sengareni, where good and serviceable coal is found to an almost inexhaustible extent. The establishment of this industry will not only supply cheap and good fuel to the Nizam's State Railway, but to other converging railways, such as the G. I. P., the Madras, the Southern Indian, the Southern Mahratta, and the proposed Nagpur-Bengal line. But the principal importance of this industry will be the gain to the Nizam's State Railway, for in addition to the supply of cheap fuel at a lower rate than that at which the coal will be supplied to other railways—the Mining Company under the terms of their agreement have undertaken to supply the railway with a mineral traffic that will pay them in freight an amount annually equal to 1 per cent. on the capital of the Railway Company, or, in other words, £45,000 per annum.

As regards the relation of these extensions to the Indian railways system, a few words will suffice. The line to Bezwada is not the only one contemplated. When the construction of the Chattisgarh and Nagpur line is near completion, the railway system of this State is to be extended from Warangal to Chanda to meet it. Thus the establishment of direct communication at both ends with the railway system of India, as is here contemplated, will shorten the distance between the north and south of India, and connect Northern India and the Central Provinces with the Deccan and the Madras Presidency. The importance of this in times of disturbance or famine cannot be too highly estimated, even setting aside the means afforded for interchange of commerce. The distance between Calcutta and Madras will be shortened by 700 miles or thereabouts.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE RED RIVER.

HAIPHONG, April 4.

The column under General Jamont, which had occupied Van Ban Chan in February last, after having traversed 60 kilometers with great difficulty, has successfully occupied Leo Kai on the Red River. It is one of the points which the Chinese Government firmly declined in 1883 to open up to foreign trade when the negotiations were in the hands of Marquis T'seng and M. Challemel-Lacour.

The French traders expect a brisk business with the Chinese province of Yunnan now that the French influence has been extended so far northwards by the occupation of Leo Kai, but the Chinese Commissioners are still delaying the labours of the Delimitation Commission owing to their exacting claims.

THE SERVIAN CABINET.

BELGRADE, April 4.

M. Ristics at the last moment relinquished his task of completing the new Cabinet, and M. Garashanine has been recalled, and is forming a Cabinet.

DACOITY IN LOWER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 4.

Further particulars regarding the encounter with rebels near Leppadan on the 31st, show that 150 rebels were met, eight miles east of Leppadan, by a party of twenty sepoys and eight constables, under Lieutenant Green, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Law, Assistant Superintendent. After several hours' fighting the rebels dispersed, leaving five men dead on the field besides others believed to have been carried off, dead and wounded. The loss on our side was two sepoys killed, and two sepoys and three constables wounded. The rebels are believed to have retreated to a place called Sanboh. Reinforcements to the extent of 100 sepoys have been sent up the line, of whom fifty under Lieutenant Peach and Lieutenant Green are pursuing the rebels. Detachments of sepoys are being placed at Prome, Leppadan, Tharrawaddy, Okhau, and Laukzau, places on the Irrawaddy railway, in case the rebels should re-appear in the neighbourhood of the line.

The Bassein gang who shot Mr. St. Barbe are in full flight northwards. Several parties are in pursuit, inflicting considerable loss on them on several occasions. Remnants of the gang are now in the Padoung township opposite Prome, whence news just arrived state that four more have been captured and eleven guns taken. It is expected that the remainder of the gang will be caught as they are now in a part of the country strange to them. The police and villagers are working well on our side.

In the Irrawaddy Division matters seem quieter. Captain Grey having with a party of sepoys and police met a large gang at Hnegyo a week ago, completely broke them up, and Lieutenant Williams, of the 27th Punjabees, had a successful engagement with another gang near Okpho, Henzada district. A good many rebels have been killed and captured, though some small gangs are still at large. It is believed that some large gangs have been broken.

The 7th Bombay Infantry have been posted to the Irrawaddy Division with the head-quarters at Henzada, and strong detachments at Bassein, Kaoobin, Donabyu and Myanoung on the Shwegyin side.

In the Tennasserim Division, a good deal of marauding is still carried on by small gangs of dacoits, but it is believed that no large gangs are abroad.

Hanthawaddy and Pegu are fairly quiet, the dacoits having been killed, wounded, or driven into other districts.

General Prendergast and Colonel Sladen left Burma to-day in the Clive for Madras.

It is believed in Mandalay that some Shan Tsawbwas are evincing a rebellious spirit, and the 43rd Assam Infantry have been asked to be despatched to Mandalay on arrival, as General White cannot spare a single man to overawe such Tsawbwas.

The Government of India has ordered an estimate for a survey for a railway from Mandalay to Toungoo.

RANGOON, April 5.

A flying column, composed of 2 officers and 100 men of the Somerset Light Infantry, and 2 British and 4 native officers and 250 men of the 16th Bombay Native Infantry, left this evening for Minhla, above Leppadan on the Irrawaddy railway, as also 2 guns from Thayetmyo, all under the command of Col. Nepean, 5th Madras Infantry, with the purpose of surprising and, if possible, surrounding to-night a large body of rebels said to be stockaded a few miles out of Minhla. As the dacoits have usually good information, the attempt at surprise may be considered a failure, but the moral effect of a strong demonstration of our military strength on both the loyal and disloyal is likely to prove beneficial.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 5.

Reuter quotes Mysore shares at £8-15, Nundydroog at £1-15, Balaghat at £1-2-6, Ooregaum at £1-15, and Glenrock at £0-8-9

THE RIPON HALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGGUR, April 5

The foundation-stone of the Ripon Hall was laid this evening, near the Mangalvar Bazaar in this City, with great *eclat*, by the District Judge, Mr. M. H. Scott, at the request of the Ripon Memorial Committee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 3.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LISBON, April 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, April 3.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72¾
4½ ,, ,,		75¾
3 ,,	Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ ,,	French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver		46⅜

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China pays 2½ per cent. dividend for the past half-year and carries forward £4,700.

Arrivals.—Bangore Head.

The first meeting of the new Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal hall, when there was a large attendance of members. The first business of the meeting was the election of a chairman, Dr. Cook being elected to that office by the unanimous voice of the Corporation. The retiring chairman, Mr. P. M. Mehta, received a very cordial vote of thanks for discharging the duties of his office, during the past two years, to the satisfaction of every one. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Telang and seconded by Colonel Merewether, referred to Mr. Mehta's great tact and ability, to his courtesy and fairness, which, coupled with his thorough knowledge of municipal affairs, and his assiduity in the discharge of his civic duties, had proved of the greatest utility to the Corporation and the City of Bombay.

The next business before the Corporation was the election of eight members of the Bombay Town Council. There were fourteen candidates, of whom the following were declared to be duly elected:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Waters, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Col. A. B. Portman, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

After going though the necessary preliminaries, the Corporation discussed the advisability of making a further representation to the Government with a view to induce them either to raise or guarantee the loan required by the Bombay Municipality for the Tansa water works. The Municipal Commissioner made a forcible speech urging the claims of the Municipality to the favourable consideration of Government. It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. R. N. Khote, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that the Corporation believing it most important to the interests of the city that the Government of India should lend its assistance in raising or guaranteeing the loan required for carrying out the Tansa scheme, should make a fresh representation to the Government of India, and, if necessary, to the Secretary of State on behalf of the City. The following committee was appointed to draw up a memorial:—Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Blaney, Capt. Selby, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave for Mahableshwar to-morrow by the train leaving Boree Bunder at 1-30 p.m. (local time). His Excellency has been pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and the guard of honor. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce His Excellency's departure.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Senhor Francisco Joaquim Fereira De Amaral arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer. Soon after the steamer was signalled, Mr. J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay, and Senhor Meyrelles de Canto, the Consul General for Portugal, proceeded by the Government steam launch Kate to the mail steamer to escort His Excellency to the bunder. On landing at the pier head, His Excellency was received by Brigadier General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Beville, Colonel Wilson, acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Lisboa, Dr. Da Gama, and others; and the guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 24th Regiment, N. I., which paraded at the bunder under the command of Lieutenant Henderson, presented arms. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion. His Excellency was driven in a State carriage and pair to Watson's Hotel, where he is temporarily staying. We hear that an address will be presented him there, on behalf of the Portuguese community, by the Consul General and others at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

It is proposed to establish an Anthropological Society in Bombay. Mr. Tyrrell Leith, who is interesting himself in the matter, has already received promises of co-operation from fifty-five gentlemen. A meeting to arrange preliminaries will be held at the office of Messrs. Phipson and Co., to-morrow, at 5-30 p. m.

Mr. C E Buckland, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, has returned from furlough, and taken over charge of his office from Mr. A. Forbes, who has been officiating for him, and who goes as officiating magistrate to the 24-Pergunnas. During his furlough, Mr. Buckland has spent some time in Russia, and has also been called to the Bar in England.

The *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for April is a strong number, containing an article by the Countess of Dufferin on "Female Medical Aid for Women in India," and another by Sir Charles Wilson entitled "What is to be Done with the Sodan?" Among the other contributors are Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Major-General Sir F J. Goldsmid, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr A. M. Wollaston, C.I.E., and the editor, Mr. Demetrius Boulger.

The height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 2nd inst. was 50·10 and 32·60, respectively, as compared with 52·10 and 36·40 in the corresponding week last year.

The Queen has appointed Major Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Truth writes:—Officers who have seen long and real service in India are indignant at Lord Downe having been given the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire for having accompanied the Duke of Connaught there as aide-de-camp, and having passed a year or two in pleasant and healthy quarters, making occasional war against the game.

An effort has been made to give Lord Dufferin the credit of originating Mr. Gladstone's scheme for buying out the Irish landlords. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The following extracts from the evidence given by Lord Dufferin before the Royal Commission on Agriculture on the 25th of November, 1880, show where the present Irish land scheme had its birth:—"25,859 (Mr. Mitchell Henry).—There is one practical question which I wish to ask your Excellency. You spoke of a scheme for purchasing the estates of landlords under certain circumstances, and I understood you to say that the money would be provided for in this way—that £3,000,000 which are now expended in Ireland would be capitalized and devoted to that purpose; what are those £3,000,000 to which you refer?—I refer to the money which is applied to the payment of the constabulary, educational institutions, &c. 25,860.—Then in what way would you contemplate that those institutions should be supported in future?—By the land-tax. The £100,000,000 which is sunk in the land becomes represented by the land tax, or rent, to the extent, if the land was purchased at 25 years' purchase, of £4,000,000 a year. Then we put aside £1,000,000 a year as a sinking fund, and there still remains the £3,000,000 a year to be applied to the same purposes as they are applied to at present. 25,861.—Supposing that the rents were not paid, supposing that there was a depression in agriculture or a strike against rents as there is now, what would happen?—The loss would fall upon the nation in the same way as, if the same thing happened now, the loss would fall upon the landlords.' The concluding sentence speaks for itself.

Last year the question of the growth or decline of occupancy rights was specially enquired into in the North-West Provinces. Statistics were called for by the Board of Revenue from all the different districts based on the Tahsil registers, and the opinion of the Director-General of Agriculture was also asked for. The conclusion at which this officer arrived, both from the statistics and from his own observations, was that, if occupancy rights were increasing at all, they were only increasing slowly and not very steadily, in some districts, whilst in others they were distinctly declining. The zemindars are said to be fully alive to the unwisdom, from their point of view, of allowing such privileges to grow up, and in most districts they leave no legitimate means untried to arrest the growth of such rights. The zemindars of Bengal, to whom occupancy rights are equally objectionable, might take a leaf out of the book of their brethren in the North-West Provinces as to the best means to be adopted to check the growth of occupancy rights.

It is understood, according to a Cairo telegram, that Sir Henry D. Wolff has received instructions from Lord Rosebery to the effect that the Army of Occupation is to be reduced by six regiments. The British Government also proposes that all the British troops should be withdrawn to Assouan and all the Egyptian troops to Wady Halfa, and has instructed Sir Henry D. Wolff to come to an agreement with Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha on this subject. The Ottoman Commissioner has asked for time to consider the proposal, and it is believed that he will insist upon considerable reinforcements for the Egyptian army, which otherwise would be unable to hold the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Wady Halfa.

The members of the Northbrook Indian Club entertained General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., late Commander-in-Chief in India, at dinner on the 18th March at the Club House in Whitehall-gardens. Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala presided.

The death is announced of General Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., which occurred rather suddenly in his 71st year at Bindfield, near Reading. The gallant general entered the Army in 1832. He saw much active service during the Indian Mutiny and again in New Zealand.

Mr Edwin Arnold, writing in the *Daily Telegraph* on "India Revisited," takes occasion to say:—

Political mischief-mongers who talk at home or in India of the discontent and ill-will of her inhabitants towards the British are either ignorant or malignant. I have recently passed through hundreds of her towns and cities, and over thousands of miles of her districts—often wandering alone in crowded bazaars or solitary jungles—and have not encountered a single evil look or received one rude or unfriendly answer. In conversation with intelligent people of all castes and classes I have found the blessings of our strong and upright sway perfectly well understood, and repaid—not, indeed, with affection, since that is asking too much from Hindoo natures—but with respect, admiration, and general acquiescence. There are classes, of course, which will always remain hostile; and India is an ocean of humanity, about the various seas, gulfs, and inlets of which no man can ever securely generalize. Yet I am personally convinced by observation and inquiry that the roots of our Raj—despite all drawbacks and perils—were never so deeply struck into the soil as at present, and that, while we must strive more and more to develop the splendid resources of the country, and to win the hearts of her people by fearless but wise and gradual expansion of their rights and liberties, India knows well that she never has received from Heaven a richer blessing than the Pax Britannica.

Lord Charles Beresford was offered the Chief Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police, but he refused it.

Captain C. W. Young, of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, has passed an examination in Russian, under the new rules lately published by the India Office.

It is announced from Madrid that Marshal Bazaine is seriously ill.

Major-General Solly Flood, who has been appointed to succeed Sir John Ross in the command of the Poona Division, arrived by yesterday's mail steamer.

A duel with swords has been fought between Prince Amédée de Broglie, second son of the Duc de Broglie, and his brother-in-law, Vicomte Tredern. The former was seriously wounded in the right side. The cause of the dispute is said to be a family quarrel.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that during the trial at Carrollton, Mississippi, of some negroes charged with the attempted assassination of a white man, a raid was made on the court-house by fifty whites, who killed thirteen persons and wounded several others.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham has issued a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese strictly prohibiting any participation whatsoever in the Primrose League within the limits of the diocese, the Bishop considering that that organization constitutes a grave danger to the moral principles of Roman Catholics.

Among the Radical members, says the *Standard*, the greatest objection prevails to any scheme for buying out the Irish landlords at the expense of the British taxpayer, and a strong opposition will be offered to any such proposal. It is believed among financial authorities that if two hundred millions are added to the National Debt the effect of the operation will be considerably to depreciate the price of Consols.

The death is announced from Moscow of the well-known veteran of the war of 1812 against the invasion of Napoleon, and one, if not the last, of the Dekabrist Revolutionists under the Emperor Nicholas, Nother Ivanovich Muravieff Apostol, at the age of ninety-four. During the coronation ceremenies at Moscow the Emperor returned to Muravieff Apostol the St. George's Cross for the Battle of Borodino, which he had lost on being exiled to Siberia for participation in the insurrection of December, 1825.

Mr. Saunders's motion on the taxation of ground-rents will no doubt bring into prominence (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) the enormous figures of the ground rentals of the great dukes and others in London. It is assumed that the present ground-rents of the Duke of Westminster in London are £150,000 per annum as a minimum, with a reversion to an income of £1,500,000 a year; that the Duke of Bedford's in possession are at least £100,000 a year, with a reversion to £750,000; while the Duke of Portland's are estimated at £80,000 a year to-day, with a reversion to £700,000. It is believed that Lord Portman has over £60,000 a year in possession rising as the leases expire to £350,000.

Mr. J. Colquhoun Reade has written as follows to Sir Charles Dilke, in answer to a communication he received from that gentleman expounding his political views to the Chelsea electors:—

Brooks's, St. James's-street, March 13.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, explaining your political opinions. I venture to inform you that what the Liberal electors of Chelsea want is, not an exposition of your political views, but either a denial by yourself on oath, confirmed by independent testimony, of the charges lately brought against you in the Divorce Court, or the resignation of your seat for Chelsea, in accordance with the pledge you gave before the general election. The injury the course you have pursued has done both yourself and the Liberal cause in Chelsea needs no demonstration from your obedient servant,

J. Colquhoun Reade.

Mr. Davitt was made the subject of an unpleasant practical joke on the occasion of his recent visit to Oxford. He stayed at University College, by permission of the authorities, as the guest of Mr. Spender, an undergraduate. Many of the undergraduates, it is averred, showed displeasure at Mr. Davitt being allowed to lodge within the college buildings, and one morning it was discovered that the door of Mr. Davitt's room had been firmly screwed up. It was found necessary to release Mr. Davitt by way of the window, and he ultimately succeeded in lowering himself by means of a sheet from the bed and reached the ground without apparent inconvenience. It was found that nearly 20 screws had been put into the door.

Within the last half-century there has been only one precedent for a Ministerial crisis within six weeks after the formation of a Cabinet, and that was in 1855. On the defeat of the Coalition Administration over the question of a Crimean inquiry, Lord Palmerston, after Lord John Russell and the late Lord Derby had tried in vain to form a Government, reconstituted the old Ministry. The seals were accepted on the 6th of February, and seventeen days later three of the Cabinet—Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Sidney Herbert (the late Lord Herbert of Lea), Colonial Secretary; and Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty—resigned because their chief had assented to the appointment of an inquiry committee. This was the Ministry of which, it was prophesied that it would not last longer than the frost which accompanied its birth; and which, yet, with a break of but eighteen months, practically lasted ten years.

The opposition to the Manchester Ship Canal Bill threatened by the Corporation of Liverpool, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the London and North-Western Railway Company, has come to an end by the withdrawal of the petition deposited by them in the House of Commons, praying to be heard by counsel against the merits of this Bill. This decision on the part of the opponents was come to, it is believed, in consequence of the recent division on the second reading of the Bill, and the hopelessness of inducing a Committee to reject the Bill after the decided opinion expressed by the House. It is, however, understood that this action on the part of the petitioners will in no way prejudice their right to oppose in the House of Lords, where every opposition will be offered to the passing of the Bill. As these three petitioners were the only opponents to the Bill, it will now pass unopposed its remaining stages in the House of Commons.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Spring has arrived in Bombay to take up the duties of Inspector General of Ordnance.

The total number of volunteers under arms in England at Easter will, it is believed, not fall short of 30,000 men; but, inasmuch as this year there will not only be two great musters; but many corps pursuing individual action, with three or four military districts concerned in the preparations, complete estimates of the respective forces are more than usually difficult to obtain.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE; It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

A MOST UNNECESSARY HINT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One of your correspondents has lately, in a rather pointed way, called upon the champions of social reform among the Hindus to practice what they preach. His challenge to them implied serious doubts as to the sincerity of the reformers' professions

I will not share these doubts. I prefer to await the action of these enlightened men in regard to a recent case, which provides them with a convenient opportunity of confounding Mr. Dosabhai Framji.

If Rakmabai is anything at all she is a social reformer who stands in the van of what may by a figure of speech be termed the army of progress. Upon her have fallen the only palpable blows that the defenders of the citadel of custom and orthodoxy have delivered. While the other reformers have been upon the mountain top—I not sure if they have prayed for her even as they stood upon those safe heights—she has been in the valley below, fighting alone against the chief of the evils which the men of the platform have eloquently denounced. She has borne all the social stigma which is sure to rest upon any woman who in a conservative community like her's dares to be in advance of the social opinion that prevails around her. She has borne this, and she has borne more. Actions in the High Court are not resisted on easy terms, and Rakmabai's small fortune is dwindling to sorry proportions through the demands which the lawyers are making upon her. If the case has to go much further she will be as poor as the penniless man who wants to force himself upon her.

I mention this because I presume it cannot be known to the other social reformers, who are fighting the battle on easier terms, and who I fancy must have thought, honestly enough, that it is as pleasant and as inexpensive a thing for a solitary woman to carry on the struggle in the law courts as it is for them to lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and write letters to the papers about the degradation of their sisters. Rakmabai herself has never asked one pie from them. If I do not ask them to help her, it is only because I have so much more faith in the reality of their convictions than Mr. Dosabhai Framjee. Now that they know what is the part she has taken in the struggle they will come forward with something much more helpful to her and to her cause and theirs than fine speeches.

You, Sir, I have no doubt, will willingly receive any contributions that the Hindu social reformers may send for the help of a sister who is co-operating so earnestly with them. If any of them, for fear of the social consequences, may wish their names to be kept secret, I have no doubt that they may as confidently trust their names as their subscriptions in your safe keeping. --Yours faithfully,

PRACTICE.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks, with reference to a letter of Mr. John Fleming, published in your issue of the 17th inst.

Mr. Fleming, in objecting to the analogy I suggested, has fallen into the error of supposing that the compensation I suggested is dependent on the varying production of gold and silver. Under a bi-metallic currency, the variations in production have absolutely *no effect whatever* on the compensatory action. This action depends entirely upon the *demand* for either metal for the purposes of currency.

Now the *demand* causes "expansion" of value, if I may so term it; whilst a *cessation* of *demand* causes "contraction."

When the *demand* sets in for one metal, under the bi-metallic system, there is a tendency in the *demand* for the other metal to fall off;—in other words the "contraction" of one metal neutralises the expansion of the other. The simile I have used is strictly appropriate; although similies of this character should not be pressed too far.

Mr. Fleming asks, Why the ratio of 1 of gold to 19½ of silver, at which silver can be profitably produced, at the present time, should not be adopted instead of the ratio previously existing?

The answer is simple:—The ratio of 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, previously existing, is that which has been determined, by experience in the past, to be about the relative cost of producing either metal; and there is no reason to suppose that this relation has altered; but the exact ratio is by no means an essential feature in the question.

The present ratio of 1 to 19½ is the result of the demonetisation of silver, which has set up an artificial demand for gold; this demand being no longer controlled by the compensatory action of bi-metallism has enhanced its value; whilst silver as compared with commodities, generally has remained at about the same level of value as before.

The inflation of gold has, in no way, altered the *relative* cost of production, neither can a reversion to the state of things, previously existing, affect it.

What would happen would be that gold would sink to its proper level, when the cause of inflation had been removed, just as Indian cotton sank to its previous level of value after the cessation of the civil war in America.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

Beluchistan, March 27 1886.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest Mr. Unger's letter in your issue of to-day, and I quite agree with him when he says that a change in the rule regarding the admission of members as councillors is now necessary. This will be apparent to all thoughtful members, especially when it is taken into consideration that there are branches at Poona, Kurrachee, Dharwar, and Sholapur, and that these branches require their local interests, &c., to be looked after, which cannot at present, with any degree of satisfaction, be done, as they, under the rule as it now stands, cannot be represented on the Council. The result will be, unless some change is speedily made, a separation of the branches from the parent association, as they can with justice assert that the parent branch takes their money without any apparent return for the same. As our strength as a political factor depends upon numbers, unity, and co-operation, and as a separation would weaken us in this respect, I would suggest through the medium of your valuable journal, for the consideration of the Council, the following bye-laws to Rule 73, which runs as follows:—*The Council may recognise and affiliate branch associations on such terms as may be deemed advisable at the time of formation of such branches.*

1. That all the branches be affiliated to the parent society as at present, and that for this affiliation they pay to the parent branch a percentage, say ten per cent., of their monthly income.

2. That the affairs of each branch be entrusted to a local president, secretary and council to be nominated by their own members.

3. That each branch have a perfect right to manage their own internal affairs as they think best without consulting the parent society, except in cases affecting the general interest of the community as a whole or on a political question.

4. Such questions should not be taken up by any branch association, but such question may be submitted to the parent society for consideration, and if approved by the Council shall issue as if emanating from the parent branch.

5. That the funds of each branch be in their own hands, the only payment to the funds of the parent society being the percentage referred to in Rule 1 above.

These bye-laws will, I think, meet the wishes of our branches, especially that of Poona, which now numbers over a hundred members, and can with justice claim greater control over its own affairs. They will also, I submit, keep us united, which in times like the present of the "survival of the fittest" is a great desideratum. We should always keep in view the moral to be derived from the fable of the bundle of sticks. "Unity is strength."

Byculla, March 5 W. B.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE EXPERIENCES OF INDIAN PERFORMERS IN ENGLAND.

The following letter has been addressed by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wilson, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Mr. A Shewan, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department:—

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1886.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 1798, dated 18th inst., and the previous correspondence, I have the honour to report that the forty-two Indians therein referred to arrived in Bombay on the 22nd idem.

2. They all had money in their possession, and appeared to be in good circumstances, most of them having homes and friends in Bombay.

3. From their own statement I found them to be professional persons, and not in need of any pecuniary help, and I did not, therefore, find it necessary to give them anything.

4. I beg to forward herewith copies of their statements, from which it will be seen that the Albert Police Company failed to treat them in accordance with the conditions of the agreement in (attached) one matter only, namely, in not paying them the balance of their wages from 16th March to 30th April 1886 and board for a week. This was in consequence of the Company becoming involved. The writing passed by the Indians to the Company cancelling the necessity for carrying out this latter part of the agreement appears from their statement to have been under pressure and should, in my opinion, in no way prevent their receiving payment of the money thus due.

5. The boy Bala, whose father died in London, is now in my charge with the property handed over by Francis Rebello on his account, and will be made over to his relatives, for whom inquiries are in progress.—I have, &c.,

W. H. Wilson, Lieut-Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Francis Rebello.—I am a Christian and reside at Tannah. I am 35 years of age. On the 15th September 1885, Mr. A. Banner, Agent for the Albert Palace Association, Limited, of London, employed me as a silk weaver from that date to the 30th April 1886 at Rs. 100 per mensem. The conditions of the engagement were, as are stated in the agreement marked A., made between one Shaik Hussein of Hydrabad, D., and Mr. Bonner. I was employed by Mr. Bonner at Tannah.

On the 25th September 1885, I and 44 others who were engaged by Mr. Bonner proceeded with him to London from Bombay. We reached London on the 2nd October 1885. Our party consisted of 45 persons, of whom 2 were Christians, 3 Parses, 15 Mahomedans, and 25 Hindoos. There were 2 boys and two dancing girls amongst us.

We were all treated according to the agreement, with the exception that we received our wages only up to the 15th March instead of to the 30th April 1886, as agreed. The Association said that they were unable to pay the balance of the wages on account of their failure in business. As we were compelled by circumstances under which we were placed, we passed a writing to the Associate indemnifying them for the said balance, which I beg may kindly be recovered together with the charges of my board for one week and given me. My agreement is with Mr. N. L. Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, residing at No. 23, Paddington Street, St. Mary's Terrace, London. One of our party, named Balaya Nimaya, who was a Naib juggler, died in London. At the time of our departure Mr. Bonner gave in my charge his son named Bala, about 9 years of age, together with his and his son's wages, amounting to £14-6-6, a gold finger-ring, and seven silver American coins. Out of the wages I gave to his son one shilling and sixpence during the voyage. I have this day made over to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for delivery to Bala, the balance of the wages, and the other articles. The Police Commissioner also took charge of Bala. Of the remaining 44 persons, 42, including myself, have returned to Bombay, and a Hindu and a Parsi named Thayagraya and Pestonjee Burjorjee have remained in London to follow their respective trades.

Francis Rebello.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1886.

Albert Palace Association.—An agreement made on the 18th day of September 1885, between Albert Palace Association, Limited, of London, herein after called "the Company" of the one part, and Shaik Hoossein, of Secunderabad, Hyderabad, D., hereinafter called "the employed," of other part, witnesseth that the Company shall engage the employed, and the employed shall faithfully serve the Company in the capacity of his craft as a juggler from the 24th day of September 1885, until the 30th day of April next at the wages following Rs. 75 per calendar month, and a proportionate rate for a fraction of a month, payable on the last day of each month, the first payment to accrue due on the last day of this present month, of which wages the Company has, on the signing hereof, paid to the employed the sum of Rs. 150, as he hereby admits, which shall be deducted and retained by the Company out of the first wages accruing due. The company shall, at their own expense, ship the employed over to London, and he shall faithfully serve the Company in their exhibition there, or at such other places in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe as the Company shall elect in his aforesaid craft.

The Company shall have the option of extending the period of the said engagement till the 28th day of June or the 28th day of September, 1886, as the Company may prefer, on giving to the employed notice to that effect on or before the 28th day of March next, and in such case the employed shall faithfully serve the said Company in his aforesaid craft at the same wages and on the same terms for such extended period. The Compay shall, during the whole period of the engagement, suitably clothe, lodge, board, and feed the employed; and shall, within one week after the termination of such period, at their own expense, send the employed back to Bombay per P. and O. or other steamer.

The employed shall not, after the expiration of his engagement with the Company, serve any other company or person in the capacity of his aforesaid craft within the metropolis of London until after the expiration of one year from the termination of such engagement without the previous consent in writing of this Company.

The employed shall be in readiness to proceed to London on the 24th day of September 1885, or on such other day thereafter as the Company or their Agent may direct. If the employed neglect or fail to be in readiness to proceed on the said date or dates he shall forfeit the sum of Rs. 200.

The employed during the period of this agreement shall wear native attire or such costume as the Company or their Agent may direct.

The employed shall, during the period of this agreement, in all respects obey the directions and orders of the Company or their Agent or other officer or officers. In witness whereof Ambrose Bonner, as Agent for and on behalf of the said Company; and the said . . . . have hereinto set their hands.

A. Bonner.
Shaik Hoosain.

We, the undersigned, state that we were employed by Mr. A. Bonner, Agent for Albert Palace Association, Limited, of London, to serve in our respective crafts from about the middle of September 1885, till the 30th April 1886, on the conditions mentioned in the agreement marked A, now shown and explained to us.

We were all treated by the Association according to the said conditions, with the exception that our wages from the 16th March to the 30th April 1886 were not paid, and that we were not boarded by the Association for a week previous to our departure from London.

Before our departure from London we, being compelled by circumstances, passed a writing to the Association indemnifying them for the wages due to us from the 16th March to 30th April 1886.

We pray that our unpaid wages and the charges of our board for one week may kindly be recovered and paid to us.

Ramchandra Sakharam,
Furniture carrier and 40 others.

SIR CHARLES WARREN ON THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

Sir Charles Warren left Suakin on March 15 on the Fafferia. His views are that the supervision of the coast requires a much larger fleet than we can collect, and will altogether cease when the hot weather begins; in the second place, he doubts being able to starve out a people who have flocks and grain districts behind them; thirdly, that what has been done is that the slave trade as far as Massowah being eliminated, the price of grain and cloth to the rebels has been raised; fourthly, that we are unable to prevent the slave trade south of Massowah and on the eastern coasts of the Red Sea; fifthly, that Osman Digna has friends and relatives in Jedda and Suakin, thus enabling him to arrange for dhows passing over in the night with grain and cloth; these sometimes succeed and sometimes are wrecked on the reefs; but, at the same time, As man Digna has a power detrimental to the prestige of the Egyptian Government; sixthly, as there is no prospect of reducing Osman Digma's force by arms this year, this could be done in another way, by opening markets with semi-friendly tribes, who would thus be detached from Osman Digma, who, becoming isolated, could be captured and brought to trial; seventhly, he cannot quite see his way how the country can be opened, but whoever does it must have the entire power, just as General Godont had.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-rd., London.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

When the mails left England, Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation in political circles. The *Freeman's Journal* prints "the following momentous information, respecting Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals," which it has received from its London correspondent:—

"I am enabled to lay before your readers the following particulars of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, which I have learnt upon unimpeachable authority. In its first and present shape the scheme proposes to give a Parliament to Ireland, consisting only of one Chamber. Ireland will still be represented in the Imperial Parliament, and her representation is to be fixed on the basis of her contribution to the Imperial Exchequer. This contribution will, according to present calculations, be put down at between two and a millions per annum, which, according to the plan of representation, Mr. Gladstone has submitted to his colleagues, will give Ireland about twenty-five seats in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. It is still a moot point whether these members shall be delegated by the Irish Parliament in Dublin, or elected by the country at large, divided into twenty electoral districts for the purpose. The Royal Irish Constabulary Mr. Gladstone proposes to disarm and place under control of the Irish Parliament. Finally his scheme will provide a plan of minority representation which will insure to the so-called Loyalist section a much larger share of representation in the Irish Parliament than they could possibly attain by the existing mode of voting. I can state further that the Cabinet is practically unanimous in support of this scheme, which was laid before them on March 13 in draft. Mr. Chamberlain is understood to be the only member who was not prepared to accept it on its merits, but Mr. Chamberlain has decided to throw in his lot with Mr. Gladstone rather than imperil the solution of the Irish difficulty by resigning. The only other Minister whose name is mentioned as likely to leave the Cabinet is Mr. Trevelyan. My informant, however, gave no indication that Mr. Trevelyan was about to take that course, and implied, without actually asserting it that Mr. Chamberlain's was the only dissenting voice. I fancy that the rumours of Mr. Trevelyan's intending retirement are merely based on the impression left by his speeches during the elections and without any positive information as to his present state of mind on the Irish question. Whether Mr. Heneage resigns or remains cannot be a matter of supreme importance, as he is not a member of the Cabinet, and his return to the bosoms of Whig friends would probably mean only the loss of one vote to Mr. Gladstone."

The *Standard* received information of similar purport to the above, with the following addition:—"Provision is to be made for the intervention of the imperial forces in cases where it may be necessary for the security of life and property. The Irish Parliament will be disabled from imposing duties on British goods, from entering into negotiations with foreign Powers, from employing its revenues for the endowment of any religious body, and from passing any measure impairing the validity of contracts."

The *Times* says that so much of Mr. Gladstone's scheme as deals with the expropriation of landlords is believed to be in a forward state. It seems to have been discovered that the sum of 160,000,000*l*., which the public have become to some extent accustomed to hear quoted as the probable price of expropriation, is, in fact, quiet inadequate. Unless statements current in quarters usually very well informed are altogether inaccurate, the cost of the contemplated operation has risen under closer investigation to 200 millions, with a tendency to absorb the further 10 per cent. usually allowed upon heavy estimates. An addition of from 200 to 220 millions to the National Debt is the estimated cost to the British taxpayer of the luxury of permitting the author of the abortive Land Bills of 1870 and 1881 to carry out another of his interesting experiments. Huge as this sum is we may safely assume that it is not calculated upon a basis of lavish generosity towards Irish landlords.

The *Observer* understands that at the meeting of the Cabinet Council on March 13 the first portion of Mr. Gladstone's proposed legislative scheme for the settlement of the Irish difficulty was submitted to the Ministry, the printed draft having been previously forwarded to the members. This portion deals exclusively with the land question. Mr. Gladstone, the *Observer* is informed, proposes a wholesale measure for the purchase of landed estate in Ireland, at the cost in the first instance of the Imperial Treasury. Our contemporary goes on to say:—"The outlay required for this purpose is found on investigation to be enormously in excess of previous calculations, and amounts, if we are rightly informed, to a sum of colossal proportions. The administration of the fund thus provided is to be intrusted to an Irish local body, whose constitution is left completely in black in the part of the scheme yet presented. The members of the Cabinet were, however, given to understand that the body would be of the character of an Irish Parliament. The reception given to the scheme at its first production yesterday was such as to lead to the conclusion that the project would either have to be withdrawn, or that, if persevered with, it would lead to the disruption of the Cabinet."

The members of the Cabinet, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, deny that there is any truth in the statements in the *Observer* with regard to the Irish land scheme of the Government. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* also discredits the *Observer's* exposition of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, and goes on to say:—"The best attainable information suggests the belief that Mr. Gladstone, with the assistance of his colleagues, is formulating general proposals on the three closely connected subjects of land settlement, local government, and legislative authority, and that these will be introduced simultaneously in the form of resolutions which will bind Parliament to a subsequent treatment of them as a whole, though they may be introduced in separate Bills. The proposals as to Irish land which has been before the Cabinet does not, it is believed, involve the expenditure of anything like the sum of 300,000,000*l*. which is Mr. Gladstone's estimate of what might be possible if the whole area of demand were laid open, but is a restricted proposal dealing with certain lands under certain conditions in which the lanlord might claim to receive so many years' purchase of the judicial rent fixed under the Act of 1881 upon surrender of his interest in such lands to the local authority."

The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph's* correspondent remarks that the report in the *Observer* was startling indeed, and politicians went down to their clubs to seek confirmation. "It is clear that the outline of the Land Bill came as a surprise to the members of the Cabinet, for last week they were induced to believe that there would be little to object to in it. Ministers, however, deny the *Observer* story absolutely. There is, nevertheless, great disquietude. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and several members of the late Ministry were at the Carlton this afternoon, where the rumours of the day were discussed on every hand. At the Liberal clubs there was some excitement, and it is palpable that the smoothness anticipated last week is not to be preserved."

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"I am authorised by Mr. Herbert Gladstone to say that the published statements of the proceedings at the Cabinet Council of March 13 are in some respects utterly inaccurate, and in others entirely unfounded. The Home Rule scheme, which is set out in detail as having been submitted to the Ministerial meeting, was not introduced at all; and therefore any mention of it must have been a mere matter of anticipation, and in no way an actual criticism of the merits of a scheme of which nothing was or is yet known. The elaborate details relating to a one-chambered legislative body sitting in Dublin, the future proportion of Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament, the transfer of the police to the control of a native administration, and all the rest of it, are the mere aspirations of a courageous fancy—so far at least as they are associated with Saturday's conference, whereat, as has been said, the subject had no place on the programme. The Irish land question was discussed, but only in its financial aspect; the Council addressing itself solely to the probable expense of carrying out a scheme of land purchase on the basis set forth in the essay of 'economist,' who, in this matter, represented a more important person than himself. I have specific authority to state that the estimated total required for the expropriation of the landlord's is not 220 millions—much less the 300 millions to which it has been raised to-night—but a little over one hundred millions sterling. This, it may safely be anticipated, will mark the financial limit to which the Prime Minister is prepared to go in the attempt to settle the Irish land question. This sum, enormous though it is, will not strain beyond endurance the adhesion of the colleagues who are named as likely to desert Mr. Gladstone on the scheme."

The London correspondent of *United Ireland*, Mr. Parnell's paper, asserts that Mr. Gladstone's Irish programme will turn out to be very different from what general speculation has it. He says the land-purchase scheme and Home Rule scheme will be so knit together that one will be unable to stand without the other. Yet their author will unfold the details of only one at a time, and leave the House to discuss that one before he brings forward the details of the other. The scheme to be taken first will be the one for buying out landlords. This arrangement will not imply any hanging-up of the question of autonomy, because the Land Bill will be so framed that landlords shall be unable to avail themselves of its provisions until a certain legislative body, to be created by statute, is established to administer the measure in Dublin.

Speculation is rife as to the political situation and its consequences. The *Liverpool Daily Post's* correspondent (Mr. E. R. Russell, M. P.) says:—There is no doubt that unless something very like a miracle takes place, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan will ere long cease to belong to her Majesty's Government. The explanation I presume to be that they are hopeless of an Irish Parliament doing the good that is expected of it—hopeless of the money being repaid which must be advanced on an enormous scale for the land question to be settled. Home rule would in their judgment mean the degradation of Great Britain to

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the rank of a second rate Power. Rents would not be paid. Some sort of a military force would be developed by the home Government of Ireland. A restoration of the imperial authority by force would be out of the question, and separation with all its attendant risks and additional expenses would shortly follow.

The *Birmingham Post* prints the following pragraph, "which may be regarded as being based on good authority":—As matters now stand, our information is that the measures contemplated by the Premier are not regarded with favour by any considerable section of the Cabinet, though some of those who dislike their character and distrust their efficacy are prepared to follow Mr. Gladstone in his method of attempting to solve a problem which seems to defy solution. There are others of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, both in the Cabinet and outside it, who regard the measures, as at present shaped, as extreme, hazardous, and involving the creation of dangers not less formidable—perhaps, indeed, more so—than those which they aim at removing. Unless, therefore, greater changes of method than we can expect are resolved upon, a secession from the Ministry is inevitable.

The Press Association states that both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan had conversations with the Premier on March 17, but that all attempts at a compromise failed. In the course of the afternoon the President of the Local Government had an interview with Mr. Bright.

Mr. E. R. Russell, M.P., who is one of the few political journalists who have still preserved an unshaken faith in Mr. Chamberlain, edits the *Liverpool Post*, and this is how the *Liverpool Post* wrote on Monday concerning its leader:—At the present moment Mr. Chamberlain stands at a parting of the ways. He must know that in him are the hopes of the poor and the suffering, who form the greater part of the English people, and who look to his heroism and to his genius for that better chance of happiness in life which he has promised them, and which they feel to be their right. Mr. Chamberlain may within the next three days blight for ever all these anticipations. He has a great work to do in the country. He is young and strong, and able to do it; but if he leaves Mr. Gladstone's Administration upon this question of Ireland, his ability to fulfil his noble and unselfish ambition will be greatly diminished, perhaps entirely destroyed. His friends should appeal to him on two grounds to reconsider his determination, if he is already arrived at it, to resign rather than support Home Rule. The first reason is that he will destroy the Liberal Government, and will in all probability compel a return to that odious system of coercion in opposing which some of the hardest fights of his life have been fought. Surely Mr. Chamberlain will not abandon his colleagues, will not destroy the last hopes of the aged Prime Minister, will not baffle those who are sruggling to find peace and concord for the two peoples, because of some petty and altogether unimportant quibble as to whether self-government should take the form of a central council or of local or provincial administrative bodies. If Mr. Chamberlain had been fighting the battle of Radicalism, if he had determined to break the party and shatter the Government in the cause of those who are trusting him, who are building their hopes on his life and his faith, some of us would hardly dare to beg him to hold his hand. But he is not. He is going, if he resign, to play the game of the men who hate him most and who are longing to see him ruin his own influence, and thus confer a new lease of life upon abuses which he alone can destroy. Mr. Chamberlain's friends would do well, on the second place, to put before him a personal argument. Surely it is better for him to be faithful to his life work rather than rigidly to adhere to certain over-passionate and indiscreet declarations which during the election he permitted himself to make. How can he meditate a a step which will probably destroy his power ever to acomplish his desire and his ambition? He need not fear that by subordinating his personal opinions, we had almost said prejudices, to Mr. Gladstone's scheme he will weaken his position in the future. The country is ripe for a settlement of the Irish question, and he may depend upon it will accept whatever settlement Mr. Gladstone propounds. Those who resist it will be condemned not only as the enemies of the Liberal party, but as the enemy of the people also.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Mr. Chamberlain had an interview yesterday at Downing-street with Mr. Gladstone, in order once more to discuss the whole Irish question. The Prime Minister sought to learn what were the exact objections of the leader of the Radical party to the Irish proposals, and also what Mr. Chamberlain would wish to see substituted in their place. The points were gone over, and we are in a position to state that Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as unable to accept the alternative measures suggested by Mr. Chamberlain. We are enabled to state that, as a party, the Irish members disclaim any great love for Mr. Gladstone's land purchase scheme."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Their long association at Birmingham has led Mr. Chamberlain to confer with Mr. Bright, who, it is understood, is rather prepared to listen than to judge of the Premier's proposals. But it does not appear that Mr. Chamberlain's attitude has been altered by conference with his colleague. Mr. Bright, it is believed, likes neither Home Rule nor land purchase beyond the limits of existing legislation. He, it seems, would wish to see Mr. Gladstone's proposals before giving an opinion upon them. But it is distinctly believed he does not advise Mr. Chamberlain that, if the common report is correct, they will be accepted with enthusiasm by the country. There are increasing evidences that among the Radical section of the House of Commons the feeling which has actuated Mr. Chamberlain is much supported."

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON INDIA.

The 15th annual meeting of the National Indian Association was held on March 15th at Willis's Rooms, King-street. The Duke of Connaught presided, and among those present were—Lord Iddesleigh, Lord Hobhouse (President of the Association), Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Charles Turner, Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir Monier Williams, General Sir R. Meade, General Sir William Wyllie, General Macdonald, General Pollard, Surgeon-General Balfour, General Keating, General Beynon, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Colvin, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Mr. J. J. Gazdar (Bombay), Mr. A. Croft, C. I. E. (Director of Public Instruction in Bengal), Pundit B. N. Dar (Lucknow), and Miss E. A. Manning (Hon. Sec.)

The report of the council, which was taken as read, explained that the aims of the association were mainly three—to spread knowledge in regard to India, to encourage sound education, and to promote friendly intercourse between England and India. These aims, the council observed, might well claim the constant approval and the firm support of the thoughtful and educated classes both in England and India.

Lord Iddesleigh moved the first resolution:—"That the report of the National Indian Association for 1885 be adopted and circulated." He said,—Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The general objects and the general principles of this association are of a character to commend themselves to the approval and to the hearty goodwill of all who take an interest in the British Empire. They apply with peculiar force, of course to our relations with India, but they apply also to our relations with all our colonies and dependences, because it is of the highest importance that, in the maintenance of our Imperial position, we should as a nation do that which this association, in its measure, attempts to do for us with India—bring about and encourage friendly relations and a mutual understanding between the inhabitants of all parts of our dominions. Those who consider the subject will, I think, agree with me when I say that there are several classes of ignorance with regard to our Indian Empire which produce different and very serious classes of misfortunes. There is the ignorance, in the first place of those who really know nothing whatever about India, and to whom our Indian empire is a mere name—who may occasionally see some Indian productions, or may from time to time hear of the country through some friends or relations who have been there, but to whom India really presents no substantial idea at all. I remember hearing a gentleman who knew both this country and India very well indeed, and who occasionally used rather good metaphors, say that he knew many people who had no other idea of India than that it was a country inhabited by natives, and kept in order by punkahs. (Laughter.) That represents an amount of information which, when you consider what is the distribution of political power in this country, what are the great weight and force of the masses of the people upon the administration of the Empire, it is rather serious to contemplate, because, without entering into questions of a political character, every one must see that it is a great misfortune if in the metropolitan country there is a want of knowledge of the true condition of those nations and people that are affected by her political action and her legislation. (Hear, hear.) But perhaps that ignorance of which I have been speaking is the least important kind of ignorance, bad as it is, because, after all, persons who have not advanced further than that, or who perhaps have only that information with regard to India which is given in a Board school to the children of the public are conscious of their ignorance, and therefore, being conscious of their ignorance, will not interfere, or meddle, and thus do harm. What is much worse is that there are people, with good intentions doubtless, but with a limited amount of knowledge, who think they know much more than they really do, and who are anxious to rush in and deal with problems of the most delicate and most important character, with an amount of ignorance, a want of tact, and a want of proper consideration that make their interference, not good, but simply deplorable. You will find that there are many persons who have a sort of idea that India is all one uniform country like Middlesex or Hampshire, only a great deal larger, and who suppose it to be inhabited by persons of the same race, the same character, the same language, and the same creed. (Hear, hear.) There are others, again, who speak of India as if it were some New Zealand or Australia that had been discovered of late years—as if it were a country which had no civilization or history of its own, and who are utterly unaware, when they speak of what is to be done for India, that it has a history, a great history, and a civilization of its own. (Cheers.) It is clear, then, that unless we understand these things and appreciate these facts it is impossible for us to deal properly with questions affecting such a country as India. Now, I understand that the object of this association is in its measure, whether in a small way or not at present, but at all events in a way that will become much more important, to remedy the state of things to which I have alluded by endeavouring to make the people of India and the people of England understand one another. (Cheers.) The object of the association is to increase the knowledge of England in India and the knowledge of India in England; the two things are views of the same matter, for without the one the other would be imperfect. (Hear, hear.) If this association can do anything to improve the relations between the peoples of the two countries, to increase our knowledge of one another, to open the channels of communication between nations that are so widely separated, then I say it is a blessed work to do, and one that ought to be forwarded by every means in our power. (Cheers.) The work of the associotion may be regarded as twofold—its action in England and its action in India. In England it desires to take such methods as can be best devised for making Englishmen acquired with India, for introducing Indians who come over here into English society for pointing out to them the things of interest in our country, and for explaining to them the secret of the greatness of England. In all that you have work to do which an English association can well do, and I am very glad to see that this association acts as far as possible in concert and in harmony with the Government in India, at the same time being independent of it and not making the Government responsible for any errors that may be accidentally committed. (Hear.) I believe that such a system of working as that will avoid that which would be, or might be, most dangerous in what may be called a reforming society—the risk of bringing about any apparent collision between the association and the governing power. (Hear.) In conclusion Lord Iddesleigh referred to the self-sacrificing labours of the late Miss Mary Carpenter, who founded the association, and with whom it had been his privilege to work in connexion with subjects affecting the welfare of the people of both India and England.

Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., seconded the motion. He remarked that the number of young Indian gentlemen who came to England to complete their education, or to pursue their studies in the profession, had lately been steadily increasing, and in resolving to undertake the duties of guardianship in reference to those students who were placed under its care by Indian parents, the association had undertaken a very necessary and important step.

Mr. J. J. Gazdar supported the resolution, which was carried.

Sir Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Oxford, in the absence of Lord Northbrook through domestic bereavement, moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That the objects and work of the National Indian Association in England and in India deserve the cordial support of all who desire the educational and social progress of India. He remarked that there was much to encourage them to persevere in the course which they were trying to pursue in endeavouring to draw England and India closer together. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Croft, C.S.I., seconded the resolution.

Pundit B. N. Dar supported the resolution, and in the course of his remarks said he was glad to have the opportunity, on behalf of his countrymen, of recognizing the many great benefits which England had conferred upon India, and especially for a system of popular education. The educated classes of India were deeply thankful to the English people for those boons, and every day the work of that association was being more and more appreciated by them. The work of education being pursued in India was producing remarkable changes in that country. Indians were becoming conscious of a new life. The influence of old superstitions was gradually being lessened on their minds, and a new world of ideas was opening to them. The caste system was not so rigid as it was a quarter of a century ago, and female education was gradually becoming popular. Men were beginning to feel the importance of social changes to meet the altered circumstances of the age, and to perceive that no country could make any real progress while its women were kept in a state of abject ignorance and servitude. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Lord Hobhouse proposed, and Lord Napier of Magdala seconded, a vote of thanks to the Duke of Connaught for presiding.

The resolution having been put to the meeting and carried,

The Duke of Connaught rose and said,—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I can assure [illegible] the greatest satisfaction to have attended here to-day. I feel that to have been asked to preside at a meeting of such importance and of such interest is a great honour to myself when I consider by whom I am surrounded on this platform, and I have no doubt that there are many in this room whose vast experience and whose vast interest in India are greater than mine can possibly be. We have listened with the greatest interest to the very admirable and very feeling speeches that have been made by different gentlemen. And I feel that you already enter into the interests, the uses, and the motives of the excellent association in connexion with which we have met here to-day. We have heard of the great and vast progress that has been made in India under the auspices of the British National Indian Association. It is most satisfactory to hear from the testimony of the two native gentlemen who have spoken, Mr. Gazdar and Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar, what are the feelings of those whom they represent, and how they appreciote the manner in which we are anxious to promote their interests. The subject is one of vast importance. In my small experience, mostly in the north of India, I have seen how very much has been already done and how the younger generation of Indians are growing up with larger and higher ideas. The great difficulty under which the, English authorities labour in India is not, I think, sufficiently understood in India; we have to combat a great deal of prejudice and ignorance. Being of a different race, of a different religion, and of a different stage of civilization we sometime get disappointed, or we ignore these feelings which are so deeply rooted in the people of India. (Cheers.) It is only by the careful and honest and thorough manner in which we try to encourage education among the Indians themselves, not forcing them by our Government, but rather making them feel the want among themselves to raise themselves—it is by this method more than by some of the greatest works that the Government have done that we shall increase that interested in their welfare, not only among the Indian gentlemen but among the Indian women. We have heard a great deal said about the education of Indian women; it is a subject on which I feel very deeply. During the time I was in India the Duchess of Connaught took every opportunity of going about to the schools, to the zenanas, and of making the acquaintance of those Indian ladies whom she was able to visit (cheers), and she has told me over and over again that what she regretted more than anything was the terrible ignorance she saw there. She said that those ladies were charming in appearance and manners, but that their want of knowledge and education distressed her beyond words. I feel certain that the excellent fund which Lady Dufferin has started will be the means of doing vast good. (Cheers.) We have heard of the terrible mortality among Indian women, and I am sure that these means of educating native ladies to understand the rudiments of medicine so as to be able to treat the numerous cases that occur in zenanas—I feel certain that that will do more to elevate the native ladies than anything else; and if this goes hand in glove with the gradual education of Indian women we may look forward to a happy future for them. During the time I was in India I had the pleasure of meeting large numbers of native gentlemen and had numerous conversations with them, and I have returned to this country impressed by the amount of good feeling and of generous kindness that exists among them. We have heard of their great love of hospitality, and there is one subject which I would wish to mention; it is one in which they are in thorough harmony with ourselves, and that is their great love of charity. There are no paupers in India. Such a thing does not exist. In every family it is the pride of the senior member of that family to help all those who are in any way dependent on him. I am sure that is a feeling which we shall most strongly appreciate, for I suppose, without being egotistical, we might say that there is no European country that has done more for charity than we have done. Therefore we meet with our Indian fellow subjects on the same platform. There is another subject that has also struck me in India, and that is the great love and respect that the members of a family have for the head of their house, and which prevents them from doing anything dishonourable. Their pride in their family and in its descent is so great that they would never stop to do a dishonourable act. His Royal Highness, after expressing the hope that the association would extend its works, said it had been a pleasure to him to preside when he remembered that the patroness of the institution was his sister-in-law the Princess of Wales, and that the first patroness of the association was his dear sister the Princess Alice, who took a great interest in its work. He concluded by strongly commending the association to the support of the English public.

The proceedings then terminated.

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THE CHARGE AGAINST MESSRS. BELT.

Richard and Walter Belt were indicted, at the Old Bailey, for conspiring, and agreeing together to defraud Sir William Neville Abdy and obtaining about £ 5,000 by false pretences. In opening the case for the prosecution the Attorney-General stated that Richard Belt was an eminent sculptor and his brother was a photographer at Brompton. The defendant Richard Belt became acquainted with the prosecutor in 1883, and the first transaction was a loan of £ 2,000 to Richard Belt on his personal security. Subsequently, in October, the defendant Richard Belt, waited upon the prosecutor at the Grosvenor Hotel with some jewellery, which it was alleged belonged to a lady who had been the mistress of the Sultan; and ultimately Sir William purchased of the jewellery to the value of £ 3,940, relying upon the statements of Richard Belt. It turned out, however, that the jewellery was purchased from a pawnbroker named Smith for £1,500. In the same month a second transaction of the kind took place, when the same representations were made in regard to other jewellery, both defendants, being present at the time. It was stated that the lady was in difficulties, and was compelled to part with her jewellery in this way. This jewellery had been purchased from a jeweller for about £400, so that the defendants had literally taken out of the pockets of Sir William Abdy no less a sum than £2,000 by these two transactions. A third transaction was urged in order to purchase the remainder of the lady's jewellery. The prosecutor then said that he had not the means to purchase the jewellery, and had no use for it. Richard Belt then suggested that he might get some of his friends to advance the money. In the end an agreement was drawn up by the two parties, and this was a most extraordinary document. It was represented that the gentleman who was willing to advance the money was a medical man, whose name was not to be disclosed. The case for the prosecution was that the medical man part of the story was a pure fiction. In the document the defendant, Richard Belt, instead of being the seller, was represented as the person advancing the money (£4,500), for which 6 per cent. was to be paid. The jewellery was to remain in the hands of Richard Belt; but in appeared that at this time the jewellery had never actually been purchased by the Belts, but was in the hands of pawnbrokers. The prosecutor paid several sums as interest on this loan. One article of jewellery for which the prosecutor was charged £1,400, was not purchased until two days after the sale, when Walter Belt bought the article for £500 from Mr. Smith, a pawnbroker in the Brompton-road. All the jewellery was eventually delivered to the prosecutor. In the summer of 1884 Richard Belt induced the prosecutor to purchase a black diamond, which he said was worth £6,000. This was not a black diamond, but a yellow Cape diamond, and the price paid for it was £1,600. The diamond was purchased by Walter Belt for £470 from a firm in Garrieck-street, and had been reset in order to give it the appearance of an old stone. Another agreement was drawn up, in which again the jewellery purchased was represented to be deposited with Richard Belt for a loan of £5,000. In all, jewellery was sold to the prosecutor for between £14,000 and £15,000; while the defendants had not paid more than £6,000 for it. As a matter of fact, however, all the transactions were not carried out; but in all about £8,000 was actually paid for the jewellery independent of the loan of £2,000 to Richard Belt and not more than £4,000 was paid by Walter Belt for it. The matter coming to the knowledge of the prosecutor's family, they instructed Mr. George Lewis, who, in his letter to Richard Bell, accused him of fraud and false pretences. Mr Richard Belt immediately upon receipt of this letter wrote repudiating the charges, and stating that he procured the jewellery at the express instruction of the prosecutor. Subsequently, when civil proceedings were taken, Richard Belt, through his counsel, signed judg-ment for the full amount of the jewellery sold, the loan of £2,000, and all costs. As a matter of fact, Richard Belt only paid £100 and was then made a bankrupt, and it was in the course of those proceedings that the true facts came out. Evidence was then given to corroborate the statements of counsel. Sir William Abdy, in cross-examination, said that in Paris money was borrowed on Lady Abdy's jewellery. He had some photographs sent him in Paris by Walter Belt, including a portrait of Miss Florence St. John Lady Abdy imagined she recognized some of her jewellery on Miss St. John in the photograph, but that was a delusion. He admitted writing to Belt that Lady Abdy's suspicions would possibly be his ruin—that she believed he was keeping Mrs. Marius and had given her the diamonds, and spent twelve or twenty thousand pounds. He saw Miss St. John only once, and in the presence of two or three hundred people. The trial was concluded on March 15, when the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Richard Belt and Not guilty against Walter Belt. Sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed on Richard Belt.

Mr. Richard Belt—who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Stephen on Monday to twelve months' hard labour—is almost too well known through recent long-continued litigation to require much introduction to the public at the present moment; still, a few words respecting his position and how he got there will not be inopportune. Mr. Belt was born somewhere in Westminster in 1851, of humble origin, and received his education up to his ninth year at Baroness Burdett-Coutts's school in that district. As he himself has stated in the trial of Belt *v.* Lawes, he was originally intended for a blacksmith, but by a happy combination of accidents, having one day chanced across a piece of stone, a nail, and a toothbrush, he straightway discovered his latent talent as a sculptor, and he abandoned the anvil and the forge and entered Mr. Plough's studio in a subordinate capacity. After a time he left Mr. Plough and was taken into Mr. Foley's studio, where, as Mr. Belt has said, he "assisted that with many of his important works." He soon quitted the great sculptor to enter the studio of Mr. Lawes, who declared that his skill was of the weakest and himself no artist at all. In 1871 he began a few attendances at the Royal Academy, and two years later he contributed his first work to its exhibition. In 1875 he left Mr. Lawes and started on his own account. In the following year he won the great Byron competition, with the statue now erected in Hyde Park—a work which Mr. Ver Heyden swore he was the author of. It is a very sorry thing, whoever made it, poor and weak, and hardly worth the fighting for, one would say, from an artistic point of view. From that time forward Mr. Belt produced a good deal of work; he modelled before the Queen at Windsor, and performed in like manner before the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst. He has turned out, among other works, statues of Lord Beaconsfield, busts of his friends the Hon. Eliot and Alec Yorke, and the model of an equestrian statue for the Blackfriars Bridge.

An alleged libel published in "Vanity Fair" in 1881 brought him unprecedented notoriety. It was the declaration of a number of sculptors that he did not, and could not, do the work he published as his own; that he was but a broker of other men's sculpture—a statue-jobber, and an impostor.

Far graver charges even than these were subsequently brought against him, and Mr. Belt elected to clear his sullied reputation by bringing an action against Mr. Lawes, the richest of the group of sculptors—or, at least, with the greatest "expectations." In the face, apparently, of the overwhelming evidence of nearly twenty of the principal Royal Academicians, during the forty-three days' hearing before Baron Huddleston, a verdict was obtained by Mr. Belt with £5,000 damages. During the course of the trial Mr. Belt was directed to make a bust of one of his witnesses, Pagliati: he did so—badly, the experts said, and Pagliati went mad, and died soon after it. From the commencement of the trial Mr. Belt declared himself the victim of persecution, conspiracy, and professional jealousy; and the popular sympathy, always generous and chivalrous, was thus naturally enlisted. On appeal the Lord Chief Justice condemned Mr. Belt on every point of the charges brought, and by arrangement with Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Denman, who held varying opinions, reduced the damages to £500. More litigation followed, with the result that the plaintiff was whitewashed by the Court of Appeal and the amount of damages reinstaced. How Mr. Lawes subsequently went into bankruptcy; how Mr. Schotz, one of Mr. Belt's chief witnesses, "confessed" to having committed perjury at the latter's instigation; and how Mr. Belt himself followed Mr. Lawes "through the court," have only lately been brought before public attention. On the first intimation, it is said, of Sir W. Abdy's charge, Mr. Belt was 'sold up,' his house and studio taken from him and the contents of the latter cleared out and knocked down for what they would fetch.

Mr. Belt is a most unfortunate man, and possessed of a most expensive and insatiable character. He had spent some four years of his life, and about £25,000 of his friend's money, in vindicating it, and establishing his injured innocence; and now it is once more overthrown. It is obvious, said Mr. Justice Stephen, that "you must have carried on a long course of deceit"; and with those words Mr. Belt, sculptor, retires into painful privacy for twelve months.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cobper, Madon and Co.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

In consequence of Prince Alexander's reluctance to make further concessions to the exigencies of Russia, the meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors has been postponed, Prince Alexander has not been able to reconcile himself to the prospect of a five years' appointment as Governor-General of a Eastern Roumelia. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Prince Alexander's standpoint is represented to be this. The Porte having agreed that the governorship-general of Eastern Roumelia should form an integral part of his hereditary princedom, he cannot consistently accept the former post for a limited time, subject to dismissal. Otherwise Eastern Roumelia would not be united to Bulgaria, but *vice versa*, and the State organization of the two countries would not be an hereditary monarchy, but a privileged province with a removable governor. It appears, furthermore, that the Prince only agreed that his name should be suppressed in the Convention on condition that the governorship of Eastern Roumelia and the princedom of Bulgaria should be inseparable. In a circular issued by the Porte a fortnight ago, Said Pasha explained that the original draft of the Turco-Bulgarian Convention differed only from the modelied project in so far as the latter did not mention Prince Alexander by name. In order to facilitate matters, the question of his reappointment at the end of five years had been set aside. The Porte had also consented that the governorship of Eastern Roumelia should be transferred to the Prince of Bulgaria, conformably with Article 17 of the Belin Treaty. Unfortunately, Article 17 does stipulate the nomination for a term of five years, and that is where there has been a misunderstanding between Prince Alexander and the Porte. The Prince at once addressed a communication to the Grand Vizier, clearly intimating that he could only accept a life appointment. It is suggested in some quarters the Prince Alexander is acting upon advice tendered by private friends who do not see where his real interests lie. Nothing is less likely. The Prince has a most happy inspiration of his own, and it certainly never served him better than on the present occasion. He has been promised personal union, and the Porte is willing to give it to him. He simply objects that he should be dependent five years hence on the goodwill of Russia for its continuation beyond that lapse of time. There will probably be no news of importance from Greece till this incident shall be settled.

The *Times'* correspondent says:—The Prince risks nothing by remaining firm, and he has everything to lose by giving way. The unanimous view of all the Great Powers, excepting Russia, has been that he should be appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia for life, and even Russia has pretended to be willing to approve this arrangement. Russia, however, acting through M. de Nelidoff and other agents, has been active in persuading the Porte not to make concessions to the Prince, and this is the cause of the present difficulty. Since the change of Government in England, Russia has naturally recovered her ascendency at Constantinople. There are so many of the politicians now ruling England who mave, at different times, expressed themselves in unmeasured terms of hostility against ttoman rule, that M. de Nelidoff must have found it easy to convince the Porte that counsels proceeding from English sources were no longer those of friends. While Lord Salisbury directed our foreign policy the case was altogether different. Whether Lord Salisbury admired Turkish institutions or not was a question which had nothing to do with his feeling that the alliance with Turkey was a valuable one for British interests. The Turks, who admire our system of government as little as we do theirs, felt that in treating with a statesman who kept imperial considerations steadily it in view they were safe; and it cannot be doubted that if the late Government had remained in office a few weeks longer, the Turco-Bulgarian Convention would have been ratified as it was originally drafted, or with unimportant amendments.

The treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has been ratified.

M. PASTEUR AND HIS ENGLISH PATIENTS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* describes M. Pasteur's method of treating persons bitten by rabid dogs. The correspondent says that Dr. De Lacy Evans arrived on the 12th ult. with the man Bradley, who was bitten so severely by a mad dog which he courageously killed after it had attacked some children at Beckham:—

Dr. Evans lost no time in proceeding with his charge to the laboratory in the Rue D'Ulm where the *savant* receives his patients. Bradley was not in the least dejected, although he appeared fully to realize the seriously of his situation, and he looked forward with just a little anxiety to the strange operation about to be performed on him. At about half-past eleven o'clock Dr. Evans and his charge arrived at the loboratory, where a crowd of M. Pasteur's heterogeneous "subjects" were already assembled. The little waiting-room outside the operating chamber was crowded with all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children. There were several well-dressed patients who came in cabs, and a larger proportion of poorer persons, including some Hungarians of the labouring type and a few shepherds from the Ardennes, [illegible] in their picturesque if rather ragged garb, made a marked contrast to the more soberly clad individuals around them. In the motley crowd was also observable an Italian padre, who had come all the way from an Appenine hamlet to undergo inoculation. M, Pasteur did not, of course, operate himself, but was busy calling over the names of the patients, inquiring about the symptoms of their cases, their ages, and the dates when they were bitten; all this, it may easily be conjectured, gave M. Pasteur plenty to do, considering the number of patients whom he sees daily. Bradley was directed by M. Pasteur, after the preliminary inquiries had been made, to go and look at the inoculations of the other patients so as to nerve himself for his own turn. There was no necessity, however, for this; as Bradley, despite his natural anxiety in the beginning, seemed ready to offer himself for crucifixion if it were necessary, and looked on undaunted while several foreigners were twinging a little at the sight of the long scientific instrument, professionally called a hipodermic injector, with which the inoculations were made. The operations were performed by Dr. Grancher and an assistant. The latter took the injector, which he filled with the white viscous matter lying in paper covered wine glasses on a table. This was the lymph extracted from rabbits which had been inoculated with rabid virus from mad dogs. The lymph was of various degrees of strength, according to the dates of its extraction from the diseased animals. Thus Bradley was inoculated with virus which had been dried over caustic potash for the space of fourteen days. The injection was made in the abdomen, only a slight pang being felt as the sharp instrument penetrated the flesh. Dr. Evans, in reply to a question addressed by him on the subject, was told that the inoculation in the abdomen had been found preferable to puncturing in the arm as in cases of ordinary vaccination for snall-pox, as the issues of the arm are not strong enough for M. Pasteur's process. The inoculations were speedily performed, and H. Pasteur then unbent himself in conversation with those around him. He took especial care of the children who were present, and patted them all on the head, bidding them be of good cheer. He seemed especially proud, if so modest and unassuming a man can be said to feel pride, in his foreign patients, more particularly the Hungarians who are poor and far from home. M. Pasteur himself insisted on directing Bradley to a lodging near the laboratory, where the rate of board and lodging is strictly regulated by the *savant*. He advised his people to enjoy themselves as much as possible while in Paris. The inoculations take place every morning between 11 and 12, and continue for a space of ten days. M. Pasteur has not the least apprehension as regards Bradley, whose hands are all black with the cauterizations of the fourteen bites inflicted upon him by the mad dog.

A party of seven children, and a tailor aged about thirty, have arrived in Paris from Bradford to be treated at M. Pasteur's laboratory in the Rue d'Ulm. They were under the charge of Dr. Hime, who had solicited the subscriptions which enabled the patients to make the journey.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

A new French loan is expected to be issued this month if circumstances are favourable. The amount to be raised is 1,466,000,000 fr.; and as the price of issue will be considerably under par (some talk of 75), the funded debt will be increased by at least 1,800,000,000 fr. As a set-off, the floating debt will be reduced by 750,000,000 fr., of which a sum of 300,000,000 fr. is owed to the savings banks. Ninety-eight million francs are to be devoted to the winding-up of the special fund for restoring the armaments and arsenals. It is argued that this sum of 98,000,000 fr. is the only real addition to French indebtedness; but the 152,000,000 fr. of Treasury bonds decreed in the last Budget, though not yet issued, should obviously be coupled therewith. The deficit for 1887, after retrenchments in various directions is estimated at 159,000,000 fr. irrespective of the 80,000,000 fr. or 100,000,000 fr. for guarantees to railway companies—an item which, till 1885, figured in the ordinary Budget, but which in this year, and will be again next year, met by long Treasury bonds; the expectation being that improved traffic will hereafter enable the companies to repay this outlay. Seventy-four million francs are expected from the increase of the spirit duties. To guard against further inflation of the floating debt, the loan of savings-bank deposits to the Treasury is to be limited to 600,000,000 fr.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, March 19.)

Admiralty, 16th March, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877, Engr E J Glaysher has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 17th March, 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff:—Lieut C G Brittan, and Lieut W S S Harvest.

Admiralty, 18th March, 1886.

Engr J Organ has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

LOSS OF A CUNARD STEAMER.

The Cunard steamer Oregon from Liverpool to New York was run into by an unknown schooner off Fire Ireland on March 14, and sank at 1 p.m. Captain Cottier has given the following account of the loss of his vessel:—

The weather was clear at half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning, with a fresh breeze from the west, when a sailing-vessel suddenly loomed up. When first noticed she showed no light, and when too close to clear her she showed a white light, but I cannot say on what part of her. The Oregon was running under full steam. The vessel struck us amidships, and stove a big hole on the port side. All the water-tight compartments were closed at the time. The Oregon went down about a quarter to one o'clock, having floated for about eight hours after being struck, and she now lies in twenty-two fathoms of water, north half-west from Watch Hill, Long Island. The tops of her three masts are visible above the water and the vessel is upright. She went down head first. We worked from the moment of the collision as if we expected her to sink; but I did not believe she was going to sink. We took extreme precautions. The pumps were of no use. We worked them to their full capacity, but they had no chance against the inrushing mass of water. The usual watch was on deck at the time of the accident. No time was lost in awakening the passengers. Only a few of them had heard or felt the shock, as all were in bed at the time. Soon after the accident a steamer passed us—a boat of the National Line, I think—but she went on. The vessel that ran into us must have sunk immediately, as when we looked she was not in sight. She must have gone down with all on board. When I found our vessel was sinking I first sent up rockets as signals of distress; then the boats were lowered. But before eight o'clock the pilot-boat No. 11 hove in sight, and two hours later the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, of Belfast, Maine, Captain Mahoney, hove to. The passengers and crew of the Oregon were transferred to the pilot-boat and schooner in our own boats; 400 persons were placed on board the pilot, and the remainder, about 500 in number, on board the schooner. All were transferred by eleven o'clock. The steamship Fulda hove in sight about noon. She was within a half or a third of a mile from the Oregon when the latter sank. There were no scenes on board the Oregon. I never expected to see such an affair go off so easily. Everything went down with the steamer. The cargo was valued at about £100,000. We carried 675 mail-bags, of which seventy-five were saved.

The divers sent to the Oregon report that vessel is broken in two, and that pieces of the cargo from the hold are coming to the surface. The vessel lies much deeper than was thought, and it is said that the only course will be to explode the hulk, in the hope of fishing up the cargo. No signs of wreckage from the schooner have been seen. Moreover (the New York correspondent of the *Standard* says), there is no schooner reported to be missing, and as the glimpses said to have been got of her light profess to have been very slight, while no one either heard a voice or saw a man on the vessel which caused the collision, the most curious theories have been started with regard to the cause of the wreck. Some people are beginning to doubt whether there was any schooner at all. The point which excites the most serious comment in New York is that the Oregon had only eight boats to accommodate nearly a thousand persons. Had the accident occurred further out to sea, and had no other vessels chanced to be near, it is held that several hundred persons would most likely have perished. Many singular incidents are reported in connection with the wreck. In some cases mothers sent their children alone to the boats which were to leave first preferring themselves to remain with their husbands to take such risks as those who waited to the last might be supposed to run. Some men chose to save the dogs rather than make sure of their money. Ezra Kendall lost 4,500 dols., which he carried with him in cash in order to save the cost of exchange. Others lost larger sums, and the total loss of personal property in coupons, notes, etc., is estimated at 200,000 dols. Diamonds of the value of 1,000,000 dols were saved, and they have been attached by the captain of the Fulda for the services he rendered in taking off the larger part of the passengers.

The Oregon was built for the Guion Company on the Clyde, and was bought by the Cunard Company for their weekly express service between Liverpool and New York. In the spring of last year she was taken over by the Government as an armed cruiser, and subsequently took part in naval evolutions off the Irish and Scotch coasts as a look-out vessel, a post accorded to her on account of her great speed. She left Liverpool for New York on the 6th inst. The vessel was one of the finest Atlantic steamers afloat. Her quickest passage between New York and Queenstown was 6 days 9 hrs. 42 min. The Cunard Company being their own insurers, the loss to the shareholders will be very large. The cargo, however, is insured, and the loss will fall chiefly on Liverpool underwriters.

THE AGRA BANK.

The 52nd annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Agra Bank (Limited) was held in London on the 18th March. Mr. J. Thomson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report expressed regret that the profits of the past year had not been [illegible] wished, owing to the severe depression of trade. The cash balance of over £1,000,000 was larger than was necessary for the due and efficient administration of the bank, put that had arisen from the abundance of money and the difficulty of safely and profitably employing it. Compared with the previous year the amount he had mentioned showed an increase of £578,000. Their reserve securities exhibited a decrease of £68,816, owing to the less amount held by them of Indian securities—in which, however, they were obliged to hold a considerable sum; and there was also a decrease of £13,871 in their Colonial Government securities, arising from the redemption of a portion of what they had held. On the other hand, their holding of Consols was £20,000 more. Their main asset, representing their general business, was to a great extent covered by securities of various kinds. That item exhibited a decrease of £186,917, but he had no doubt that with revived animation in trade that would be recovered. Comparing the amount of their available funds with their gross earnings, the result showed an outturn of a little under 5 per cent. They had found it necessary to transfer £20,000 from their reserve fund to provide for a certain contingent outstandings which they regarded as not likely to be recovered. Those outstandings had mainly originated from transactions entered into previous to last year, and he was sorry to say, principally from negligent and inefficient management at the Shanghai and Madras branches. They had changed the management at both those branches. A personal matter had, however, risen in connexion with the dismissal of the late manager at Shanghai, at whose instance it had been made the subject of legal proceedings before the Courts there. Having detailed the circumstances in connexion with the point at issue, he stated that in two trials the case had gone against the bank, and it was now before the Privy Council, to whom they had thought it right to appeal. The amount involved, with costs, was only about £4,000, for which provision had been made. After alluding to the enormous development of the tea and wheat trades of India, he referred to the continual decline in the Indian exchanges, and said it appeared to him that it would have been more politic and less burdensome for the Government to have borrowed in India, even at a higher rate, than to have gone on the London market. A low exchange, however, did not necessarily prejudice the working of a bank, except as to the remittances of money to this country. He saw no reason why they should not be as successful in the future as they had been in the past. Mr. William Duncan seconded the motion. In reply to questions the chairman stated that other similar banks were paying 4½ per cent. interest on deposits, and some of them were paying more. They took all their securities at cost price, and taking one against the other provided for any deficiency. The accounts were all taken, nominally, at 2s. the rupee. If they sold all their securities to-day there would be no loss on the amount at which they stood in the balance-sheet. The report was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (making 5½ per cent. for the year), re-electing the retiring director, appointing Mr. W. L. Alexander to a seat at the Board in the place of the Earl of Carnwath (who desired to retire through ill-health), and re-electing the retiring auditors.

IMPROVING THE NAVY.

Though it is not proposed to lay down any new ship at Portsmouth in addition of the Trafalgar, which has just been commenced, the Navy Estimates for 1886-87 promise an active year for the yard. The Trafalgar, a double-turret ship of 11,940 tons, is estimated to cost £686,000 in labour and material, and of this sum £195,000 is to be expended next year, making the total cost up to the end of March £210,000. She is to be completed in 1890, so that the construction and equipping will occupy five years. The Camperdown, one of the Admiral class, of 10,000 tons, which was launched last November, is to be completed in March, 1888. The estimated cost is put down at £501,178. Of this amount, £350,880 will have been expended at the end of the current month, and it is proposed to spend £97,141 this year. The Colossus takes her place in the list of ships ready for commission, and the Collingwood, the first of the Admirals, is to be completed during the current financial year. The Edinburgh a sister-ship to the Colossus, is to be completed by October, by which time she will have cost £247,853 for labour, and £291,203 for material. The Howe, another Admiral, which rived from Pembroke last November, to completed, will absorb £79,623 next year out of a total estimate of £482,471. She is to be completed in 1887. The Calliope, unarmoured corvette, is on the point of completion. The Scout, now in course of being got ready for sea, and the Fearless, which is expected to arrive at Portsmouth shortly from Barrow-in-Fulness, are to be completed within the present year. They are torpedo cruiers of 1,430 tons, and are estimated to cost £13,097 and £13,025 respectively. To complete the despatch-vessels Alacrity, and Surprise, further sums of £4,660 and £6,062 will be required. The completion of the Rattlesnake, twin-screw torpedo gun-boat, will cost £4,000 after being received from Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead; and a grant of £23,184 appears for torpedo fittings for twenty torpedo-boats now building by contract. All this new work, in addition to the ordinary repairs and refits, will keep the Portsmouth yard at high-pressure activity throughout the year.

LIBEL ON MRS. WELDON.

On March 16, an action was brought by Mrs. Weldon to recover damages from Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son for circulating a book written by "D. S., late Captain of——Regiment," entitled "Eighteen Months' Imprisonment," and purporting to give an account of the sufferings of a convict, which was published by Messrs. Routledge, and in some of its chapters contained the matter charged as libellous. The defendants paid £25 into court. Before the jury were sworn it was stated that Messrs. Smith denied that they had any knowledge of the libellous matter in the book in question, and on Mr. Weldon complaining of it they had immediately stopped its circulation. Under these circumstances, an arrangement had been come to that the defendants should pay Mrs. Weldons £50 beyond the £25 paid into court. His lordship gave effect to the arrangement, observing that a more atrocious libel he had never read, and that Mrs. Weldon had behaved most generously in this action, as well as in that she had brought against Messrs. Routledge, which was settled on Monday. Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT SUAKIM.

An important action was fought at Suakin on March 13. Two hundred and seventy "friendlies," including fifty men on camels, and some horsemen, under the command of Mahmoud Ali, formed at an early hour under some rising ground at West Fort. The mouted men, extending, advanced rapidly through the bush, and, followed by the infantry, entered the camp of Mahomet Sardum at Haskeen, ten miles away. They captured fifteen camels. The rebles, rallying attacked and drove the mounted men back on the infantry; and then, having been reinforced, pressed back the whole line. Sir Warren, who was present, now ordered up two mountain guns, the mounted infantry, and the Madras Cavalry. The "friendlies," seeing that they were supported, made a fresh charge, and the rebels were dispersed, losing some twenty men killed. the "friendlies" lost two killed and three wound. A freer hand has recently been given to the "friendlies" with the best effect, and Suakin is now—less pressed by the enemy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain H. B. Beard, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The barque Saduktalbarry, 352 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (March 14), with a general cargo.

The barque Gustave Metzler, 350 tons, Captain A. York, sails to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Aspatria, 1,920 tons, Captain G. Veale, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Kurrachee (1st April) in ballast; she is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain T. W. Whittard, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta (17th March), with 6 horses and a general cargo.

The steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A. Burgess, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col Thompson, Mrs. Deane and 2 children, Mr. Gellicoi, and Mr Bramble.

The steam-ship Liscard, 1,278 tons, Captain T Byrne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th Feb), calling at London, which she left on 23rd Feb. with a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

The steam-ship Printz Alexander, 1,911 tons, Captain R. Eckert, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (2nd March), with a cargo of 2,499 tons coal and 572 tons coke; she is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	Liscard (s)	Byrne	London, Feb. 23.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, March 9.
	Saduktalbarry	Nacoda	Busreh, March 11.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination
5	Satara (s)	Livingston	Persian Gulf.
	Khalif (s)	Nash	Genoa, &c.
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Liverpool.
	Darien (s)	Beard	Antwerp.

The barque Gustave Metzler obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Wingate, for Dunkirk.
" Aspatria, for Hull [illegible]
" [illegible] for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels		From
2	Petriana (s)	......	Saigon.
	Panama (s)	......	Cocanada.

HIGH COURT—April 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Admiralty Suit to be mentioned.

1-81—Payne, G and S—David James and others vs S S Nurbudda and others—Craigie, L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

36-86—Craigie, L and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation, in liquidation, vs Petamberdas Ameechund—Jefferson, B and D.

43-86—M M Munshi—Madowji Jewraj and another vs Abdool Razak Doobechal—Tyabji and D

73-86—Jefferson, B and D—Sarabhai Maggonbhai vs Chunilal Maggonlal and another.

Long Cause.

81-84—J C Cama—Jivibai and others vs Hussonbhoy Meherally and another—Hore, C & B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

435-81—Hore, C and B—M F de Souza vs E P V de Souza—Winter and B—Part heard

307-81—Nanu and H—Amunbai vs Shaik Ismailji Jewabhoy and others—Tyabjee and D

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and others—Jefferson, B and D

402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navivow vs Nundoo Meghji and others—Tyabji and D, and Hore, C and B

230-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Am rrudin bin Mahomed, &c—M H Khan and T H Pense

505-85—Payne, G and S—Hajee Moosa Adum vs Zulikatai and others—Khunderao M

To speak to the minutes of the decretal orders

42-81—Winter and B—Pandurung Jewba Sauzgiroy vs Shantaram Jugonnath and others—Jefferson, B and D

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine)

For dismissal

252-80—Craigie, L and O—Jairamdas Purushram and another vs E Rubin

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Cause

56-86—Macfarlane and E—Kaikobad Kawasji Punthakey vs Framji Byramji Vas—Ardesir and H

Long Causes

24-86—Payne, G and S—Gunesh Tundiram and another vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Winter and B—Part heard

41-86—In person—Memon Ahmed Sooliman vs Isa Allana and others—In person

361-85—Tobin and R—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Ashabai—Mirza H K

426-85—Little, S F and N—Ootumchund Becherdas vs Sha Kalidas Govindji and others—Nanu and H

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others Bomonjee and H

497-85—Ardesir, H and D—Perozshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another Nanu and H

35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jijibhai Jehangir Lam and another—Nanu and H

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N

47-86—Ardesir H and D—Dewjee Odhowjee vs Shewjee Pragjee and others—Nanu and H

50-86—Little, S, F and N—Memon Meya Ahmed Esmail vs Suliman Hossein Noor Mahomed—Jefferson, B and D

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Mercer, Capt, 17th Regt Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.

Carmichael, Surgn-Major, B I M S, on furlough, from Almora.

April 5.

Roberts, Bde-Surg, Md M S, on duty, from Suakin.

Fry, Lt, 12th Bo Infy, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 5.

Roberts, Bde Surg, Md M S, on duty, to Madras.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, to Poona.

Forbes, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.

Ward, Col, Bo, Poona R H A, on leave, to Kurrachee.

Merriman, Col, Bo R E, on duty, Deolalee.

Borradaile, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th April, 1886.

Members are reminded that the period for class firing has been extended to the 30th instant, it is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so as soon as possible, as the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who has not completed his annual course, viz., fired 40 rounds. Members going to class fire who are at Boree Bunder at 5-20 and at Byculla Station at 5-30 a.m., will have their fares paid to Coorla and back.

Lt T. A. Savage is granted leave of absence from 2nd to 12th April 1886, both days inclusive.

By order.

H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.